

JPRS-SSA-85-037

2 May 1985

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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2 May 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INCREASED SPANISH COOPERATION WITH LUSOPHONE AFRICA

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] An agreement with Cape Verde authorities to take members of the ETA who were expelled from France under recent anti-terrorist measures taken by the government in Paris presages a significant increase in Spanish cooperation with Lusophone Africa.

ETA members Tomas Linaza and Enrique Istueta, formerly in the custody of the French police, arrived at the Sal Island airport on the twenty-second. In the next few weeks, six more expelled terrorists will be brought to Sao Vicente for a total of eight which Cape Verde authorities agreed to take. The Basque extremists were given houses to live in. Their freedom of movement had already been granted following talks held with Spanish negotiators who made a special trip to Praia.

Exile of the first group of ETA militants coincided with the official visit to Madrid of Pedro Pires, Cape Verde Prime Minister and PAICV Assistant General Secretary, who was received with great respect not only in gratitude for his favorable attitude in the case of the Basque terrorists, but also because the government of Felipe Gonzalez has specific proposals in mind for cooperation with Cape Verde and other Lusophone African countries.

This cooperation, which, in the words of Pedro Pires himself while in the Spanish capital, has inspired "great envy" in Lisbon, originated with the visit to Madrid made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos last September. In the political circles of our neighboring country, the possibility is not being discounted that the People's Republic of Angola might also take ETA members expelled from France at some future date. It should not be forgotten that the People's Republic of Angola recently signed important fishing agreements with Spain. Some boats ordered from Madrid by the Angolan Government have already arrived in Luanda.

In the case of the Praia Government, there is a very specific interest in promoting cooperation with Madrid through the Canary Islands, which is Spanish territory not far away from Cape Verde. Praia authorities are especially interested in water collecting systems developed in the Canary Islands (as is well known, Cape Verde has been suffering an extreme drought

for the last ten years), winter farming and fishing expertise acquired by the local fleet operating on the Saharan banks.

Soon the two governments will likely sign a treaty of cooperation for the construction of fishing boats in Spain for the Cape Verde fleet, training for agricultural specialists and the construction of a soft drink plant in Cape Verde, among other projects. The establishment of regular service by sea between the Canary Islands and Cape Verde is also likely.

8844

CSO: 3442/229

ANGOLA

ANGOLA'S NEW MILITARY STRATEGY, WEAPONS

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 11

/Text/ Taking advantage of the hardening of the conflict with the South Africans in the south, Angola decided to concentrate its military efforts on the armed opposition forces of UNITA under Jonas Savimbi, principally through the strengthening of its air force, which has become more flexible and powerful.

Angolan air power is now equipped with Soviet-manufactured MiG-23 and Sukhoi combat planes which have been combined with MiG-21's already on hand in Luanda, according to an Angolan military official.

The Russians, principal suppliers of Angolan arms, have also made available to the Angolan Air Force--for which many pilots have been trained in recent years in Angola and Russia--Mi-24 combat helicopters. These can be observed at the military base in Luanda, as well as at Lubango, the general headquarters of the southern forces.

But the Angolans are also seeking to diversify their aircraft. They have purchased Swiss reconnaissance planes of the "Pilatus" class, and are in discussion with Spain (CASA fighters) and with Brazil. Angola has just negotiated the purchase of 25 Gazelle helicopters (for combat) and Dauphin (for patrol) from France.

The technical aspects of this Franco-Angolan contract are agreed upon, but the financial clauses are still under discussion--indicates an Angolan source--with the key being Paris' last minute hesitation in opening lines of credit for the first 10 helicopters.

"The new strategy--Angolan military experts explain--envision an attack upon military sanctuaries of UNITA and its supply lines, which were spread throughout the country for logistical purposes."

Following this strategy, heavy units, using Soviet military tactics, will encircle these bases, which will already have been bombed by pursuit planes supporting the ground operations.

Groups of commandos, some of whom were trained by Portuguese specialists in counterguerilla tactics, will be helicoptered in to attack rebel elements.



Since the Lusaca agreements, concluded with Pretoria in February 1984, governing the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory, the Cubans, who constitute the second line of defense in the south, have retreated to the 15th parallel.

"But, they stay on the alert, as do our pursuit planes, since the South Africans remain 40 km inside our border, and can marshal important forces from the other side of the Namibian frontier," declares an air force representative.

Flying over the territory still occupied by the Pretorian forces, as far as the frontier village of Santa Clara--aboard a "Puma" helicopter of French manufacture belonging to the South African side of the mixed Angolan-South African commission charged with controlling the implementation of the Lusaca agreements--the special envoy of the AFP saw no military equipment except in the area surrounding the locality of N'Giva.

This village, which is the capital of the province of Cunene on the Namibian border, is the meeting-ground for the Angolan and South African forces. But, the Pretorian representatives explain that, in cases of movement of the forces of SWAPO (the Organization of the People of Southwest Africa, a Namibian liberation movement), the battalions do not hesitate to cross the border in order to attack the South Africans in Angolan territory.

It will be remembered that South Africa has asked that Luanda bring about the cessation of SWAPO infiltrations into Angolan territory, as well as the departure of the Cubans. For its part, Angola demands the withdrawal of Pretorian forces from its territory, and the cessation of all support to UNITA.

According to the Angolan observers in the locale, the hardening of combat with South Africa, and the ethnic disturbances among the forces of Jonas Savimbi, have greatly reduced the operations of UNITA, whose sanctuaries are located in the southeast of the country.

The armed opposition, who continue to be active in the regions of Huambo and Bie (south-central) according to representatives of humanitarian organizations who work there, have persevered in the north, but they are beginning to run out of steam--according to the Angolans.

12857

CSO: 3442/201



ANGOLA

NAMIBE ASSEMBLY ACTS TO IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The Provincial People's Assembly of Namibe, meeting on 12 and 13 March in this city, adopted important resolutions aimed at improving the people's living standard, namely with regard to rural marketing, transportation in the city of Namibe and the drinking water supply.

After intense debate by the deputies on the manner in which rural marketing is conducted, and upon verification of many complaints that the peasants are not attracted by the products now being sent, owing to a shortage of the sought-after products which have suited the habits and customs of the province and have always served as a medium of exchange, the Provincial People's Assembly ordered its Committee for Community Services, Public Supply, Housing and Self-Help Construction to meet with the Domestic Trade and Agriculture ministries and draft a basic proposal for presentation at the next session, regarding rural marketing.

Again, in light of the discrepancies observed between the marketing practices in neighboring rural zones and in the interior of Namibe Province, in terms of the products received and the cattle delivered by the peasants, the committee was charged with contacting the competent agencies in Benguela and Huila provinces for the purpose of normalizing conditions and reconciling the forms of rural marketing.

Regarding traffic in the city of Namibe, the assembly recommended that the Provincial Directorate of Community Services and the provincial delegation of the Interior Ministry install traffic signals in the city within 30 days from the date of the current session. It is noted that this recommendation was also contained in a resolution which came out of the ninth regular session of this body and was never implemented by the Committee for Justice, Defense, Security, Public Order and Citizens' Complaints, although the lack of traffic signals at the major intersections in the city has been the principal reason for a large number of traffic accidents.

Regarding the drinking water supply in this city, the Provincial People's Assembly of Namibe advised its Community Services Committee to conduct an

immediate campaign to educate the public to conserve water, which should be used reasonably by the people, even though the supply of drinking water to the city of Namibe was recently increased by about 170 cubic meters per hour. The same commission should also monitor the implementation of measures to be taken by the ENAS [National Water and Sanitation Company] and community and housing services with regard to the repair of spigots and pipes, to avoid water waste.

The session also advised the Provincial Supply Commission to decentralize the plans for distribution of goods by municipio, authorizing the municipal commissions to exercise the respective control. The Provincial Commission was assigned to gather the precise information from the Fishing Ministry on the implementation of the decision to verticalize the companies in this sector.

In light of the imperative need to fill out the executive organ of government in the province, the assembly approved the proposal to admit Hilario Jose Domingos as a member of the Provincial Commission. Domingos was recently installed as assistant provincial commissioner. On that occasion, the mandates of the people's advisors were extended for another year.

At the session, which was led by Fernando Faustino Muteki, president of the Provincial People's Assembly and of the Provincial Commission of Namibe, some amendments to the acts of the 14th ordinary session were approved. Analyzing the degree to which the decisions from that session had been implemented, the participants found that the Provincial Housing Delegation had failed to conduct a census of dwellings which are not connected to the public sewer system.

The attending deputies also approved the annual financial report of the Provincial People's Assembly to the People's Assembly [as published], as well as the program of activities for the first half of this year.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants addressed a message to be conveyed by the Soviet ambassador in Angola to the Central Committee of the CPSU, expressing condolences on the death, on 10 March, of Constantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

6362

CSO: 3442/243

ANGOLA

AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT STATIONS EXPLAINED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOIA in Portuguese 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Pursuant to the guidelines contained in the General Emergency Plan, which establishes a program for increased food production by the peasant sector, and the national technical economic plan, action to reorganize the agricultural sector to insure food self-sufficiency has been underway in Huila Province since the beginning of this year.

Notable among the projects in progress is the transformation of the groups of production units [AUP's] into Agrarian Development stations [EDA's].

Thus, in accordance with the plan of the Provincial Office of the Agriculture Ministry, the AUP's of the Hoque Commune and Quipungo and Matala municipios, devoted to the production of grains and various vegetables, have been transformed into Agrarian Development stations.

The AUP's in N'gola Commune (Vila Branca) and Quilengues Municipio are in the process of transformation, and steps are being taken to create an EDA in Caconda Municipio, where the potential for producing corn and "rena" potatoes, as well as other grains, is recognized.

The Agrarian Development stations are a form of agricultural organization which consists in dividing land into farm blocks to be distributed to the peasants in the areas covered or to others in surrounding areas who want to participate.

The creation of the EPA's arose from the need to reduce the budget deficit which the state incurred with the AUP's, which were producing almost nothing, to guarantee effective technical and material support to the peasants and to introduce them to the habit of using pesticides and fertilizers and to other practices which contribute to increased production.

The EDA's are also intended to mobilize all the available resources and potential to increase food production, to bring the peasants into programs established under the national plan, to provide adequate support for the organization of peasant cooperatives and associations, to see to the timely sale of production means and equipment, to market the products promptly and to provide the essential consumer goods for barter.

To provide support to the producers (the peasants), the EDA's have been defined as local service enterprises which will function according to a cost-effective regime, aimed essentially at supporting production cooperatives and peasant associations, considered useful stages in the process of the collectivization of production.

Other activities to be developed by the EDA's include the increased use of animal traction, the organization of production units by peasant association (farm block) and the establishment of demonstration fields.

The first Provincial Methodological Conference on the establishment of EDA's in Huila Province was held during the first 2 weeks of March in Lubango, to introduce the general principles for state support to the peasant sector and its organization and to define the methodological principles for the activities of these agrarian stations among the peasants, to encourage the associative movement.

The conference was led by Carlos Pinto, national director of DNACA [National Directorate of Agricultural Cooperativization], and was attended by Augusto Sapalo, provincial director of DNACA in Huila Province, directors and sector chiefs assigned to head the EDA's in the province, and other party and union officials in this branch of activity.

Notable among the findings approved at the end of the meeting was the imperative need for broader and more effective support to the peasant sector, of vital importance to increased food production and to the improvement of the people's living standard in the country's current phase of development.

Other recommendations approved in the seminar included the need for every appointed official to assume responsibility for the duties assigned to him, so that the undertaking can achieve the desired economic and social goals, as well as the need for the efficient organization, discipline and control of the manpower and material resources available to each station.

6362

CSO: 3442/243

2 May 1985

## ANGOLA

## LUCIO LARA SPEAKS AT METHODIST CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Report on address by Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, on the 100th anniversary of the United Methodist Church in Angola, in Luanda on 17 March 1985]

[Text] A party and government delegation led by Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for organization, attended the feature celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the United Methodist Church in Angola, held last Sunday at the Cidadela Sports arena.

Speaking on that occasion, the Angolan leader praised the Methodists' "patriotism of unequalled historical value," which he said "the fierce repression of the Portuguese colonialists could not extinguish."

On the contrary, he said: "The repression provoked an increasing national awareness in their Christian family."

Recalling the patriots in the Methodist Church who, in one way or another, fell during the war of liberation or who endured imprisonment or exile, Lucio Lara spoke for the party in offering "sincere tribute to all patriots, of whatever religion, Catholic, Protestant or animist, enrolled in the MPLA or not, who gave their lives to make Angola free."

During his address, the Central Committee secretary also referred to the premises on which relations between the party and religious institutions are based.

In this regard, Lucio Lara said: "The philosophical option of the party and state permits us to reaffirm to this Angolan religious community that the materialism which inspires the party program, the actions of the government organs and the ideological struggle against idealism does not rule out our relationship and cooperation with recognized religious institutions, within the framework of respect for the laws and the sacred interests of our people.

"Today," he continued, "now that we are independent, it is obvious to everyone that the churches are asserting their Angolan identity and that their leaders are affirming their African personality."



He added: "Thus we feel that we all gain by developing harmonious relations among all citizens, atheistic or religious, based on adherence to the principles of defense of our country, which is under attack, and the solution of the people's problems through engagement in the tasks of national reconstruction."

On the other hand, the Angolan leader noted the need for repudiation, by atheists and the faithful alike, of the apartheid regime which is not only illegally occupying Namibia and oppressing South African blacks, but is also threatening and attacking the people of southern Africa, particularly Angola, and which still occupies a part of Angolan territory.

In view of all this, Lucio Lara said: "If the UNITA traitors murder their Angolan brothers in our villages and our towns, we cannot tolerate having a church in Angola preach the need for understanding among Angolans without expressly and clearly condemning the outlaw bands that are tools of the South African racist regime, against which a heroic battle is being waged by the Namibian people and the South African blacks, by 1984 Nobel laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu and by our young people in the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]."

At another point, the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, speaking for the party, voiced 'sympathy for those religious societies which sincerely seek understanding and comprehension and freely accept the reality of the Angolan revolution and its path to socialism, seeking to reconsider and reconcile the thought and action of the liberated church with the reality of the Angolan revolution."

In conclusion, Lucio Lara appealed to all Angolan believers, Christian or otherwise, to contribute actively to the efforts of the party and government on behalf of peace and the well-being of the heroic Angolan family.

It is noted that, as part of the celebration of this anniversary, which began on 13 March and ended yesterday, the United Methodist Church of Angola conducted a series of activities, including, among others, a campaign to clean up Angola's streets.

6362

CS0: 3442/243

ANGOLA

UNICEF REPORTS INCREASING FOOD SHORTAGES

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 15

[Text] The present shortage of food in Angola, which will become "severe" by the end of the year, is affecting more than 2 million Angolans in the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Cuando-Cubango, according to a report by the Portuguese Committee for UNICEF, published yesterday in Lisbon.

To alleviate the situation "will require \$4 million (720,000 contos) to cover logistic expenses and the cost of renting vehicles to transport food, medicines and miscellaneous materiel."

The report which the Portuguese Committee for UNICEF published in Lisbon speaks of the present situation in 11 African countries, with special reference to Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde.

In further reference to Angola, the report mentions the existence of a great number of orphans and abandoned children "absolutely devoid of clothing, shelter, food and medical care."

Regarding Mozambique, the report says that "4 years of adverse climatic conditions and constant internal conflicts have placed 4.7 million Mozambicans in a dangerous situation."

Hungry Children

The report states that in areas affected by drought and internal conflicts, "one child out of every five is suffering the effects of moderate or light malnutrition" and that "10 percent of them have no parents."

"In Manica Province more than 300,000 persons are now being affected by a lack of food and in Tete Province this figure rises to 483,000," the report continues.

"In 1984 UNICEF furnished \$1.3 million worth of emergency aid to finance its regular cooperative program," the report adds.

"At the end of 1984 contributions from UNICEF to Mozambique included donations



from Italy, Japan, Norway and Great Britain and were used to finance emergency aid programs for the 1984-1985 period, budgeted at \$4.65 million," UNICEF disclosed.

As for Cape Verde, the report speaks of a period of drought lasting 16 years which is affecting agricultural production and making it necessary in many cases for "women and children to walk 10 km every day to obtain drinking water."

#### Aid to Survive

"The shortage of agricultural production is affecting the entire population, 59 percent of whom are children 15 years of age or younger," the report says.

The document points out that "the country produces only 4 percent of its nutritional requirements, depending entirely on outside aid to survive."

"The mortality rate among children, which is 100 per 1,000, was reduced to 71 per 1,000 in areas where there are health centers," the document points out and goes on to say that diarrheal diseases are "one of the principal causes of death among children."

8568

CSO: 3442/203

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SPANISH AIRCRAFT, VEHICLES PURCHASED--Spain sold 12 Aviocar 212 military aircraft to Angola, it was learned yesterday by NP from a reliable source close to the company that manufactures the units. These planes, intended basically for troop transport, are equipped with high technology military gear considered top secret by the Spanish manufacturers. The Aviocar 212 is a small plane with a capacity for 12 passengers and light cargo. It can land on short earthen airstrips. The planes sold to Angola are armed with modern electronic equipment which increases their combat strength. Spanish authorities also authorized the sale to the Angolan Government of 900 heavy-duty Santa Ana vehicles, also combat-equipped. These jeeps are identical to those sold to Morocco for the battle against the POLISARIO Front in the Western Sahara. In order to receive payment for this military equipment, Madrid opened a very low interest line of credit. The program for the sale of military equipment to Angola was decided upon by the Spanish Government during the visit to Spain of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Spanish armed forces at this time have four planes of the same type sold to Angola, and Portugal has acquired two. In both cases, the technology of the Aviocar 212's is less sophisticated than that of those exported to Angola. The Spanish arms industry is in a phase of great expansion, and is establishing itself in all of the Mediterranean countries involved in military conflicts. Spain also exports arms and munitions to the two contenders in the Gulf war, Iran and Iraq. /Text/ /Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 11/ 12587

UNITA CLAIMS VICTORIES--The UNITA press agency announced yesterday that the movement had struck down 16 Cuban soldiers and 69 Angolans in several attacks against government troop barracks. The agency, as quoted by South African radio heard in Maputo, mentioned that in the same attacks, in the south of Kula and Linga, and also in Esperanca, east of Lukala, 36 FAPLA soldiers were captured, among them a lieutenant. According to this same source, two battalions, one Cuban and the other Angolan, have been defeated in Mbanza, a province of Zaire, with three government soldiers and two Cuban soldiers killed, and with the capture of unspecified quantities of arms and munitions. Neither the UNITA agency nor the South Africa radio mentioned the dates on which these battles were supposed to have occurred. /Text/ /Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 24/ 12587

LOBITO PORT STILL PARALYZED--Since Angola became independent, international traffic has been paralyzed at the once well-equipped port of Lobito, considered one of the largest on the west African coast; the reason is the constant sabotaging of the railway which connects its terminal to the Republic of Zaire and to Zambia after crossing Angola as far as Teixeira de Sousa (Dibolo). Before independence 55 percent of the cargo passed by way of Lobito en route to those two countries, whence it proceeded to various points in Europe. Benguela Railway Company is in serious debt as a result of the paralyzation of that traffic, a source of income in strong currency. Moreover, according to reliable information, most of the existing equipment should already have been scrapped, having far surpassed the reasonable limits of its useful life. Loading and unloading for internal traffic are still possible in only a few areas, thanks to the efforts of technical personnel entrusted with the equipment's reparation and maintenance. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Mar 85 p 34] 8568

5,000 CUBANS IN FAPLA--According to highly reliable sources, about 5,000 black Cuban soldiers have been absorbed into the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the armed branch of the MPLA) and spread around in various units, one of which is Artillery Brigade BM-21. Thus, most of the troops presently quartered in Luanda are made up almost exclusively of Cuban soldiers. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Mar 85 p 34] 8568

CSO: 3442/203

BENIN

BRIEFS

BENIN, ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK--Arab-Beninese cooperation is being confirmed by deeds. Dr Ali Ahmed Mohammed, the president of the Islamic Development Bank, is in Cotonou since yesterday afternoon. He has held talks and signed some deeds with the authorities of our country. This is therefore an important visit falling within the framework of growing cooperation between our country and the Islamic Development Bank. A short while after the arrival of Dr Ali in Cotonou, an important loan agreement was signed at the Ministry of Finance and Economy between the Islamic Development Bank and our country, the People's Republic of Benin, involving a total amount of 2.75 billion CFA francs. The loan is interest free and payable over a period of 16 years with a 4-year grace period. At this time when interest rates are mounting daily in the financial circles, it must be said that this agreement that has just been signed is exemplary. This agreement is for the execution of three projects, the Oueme integrated rural development project, asphaltting of the Savalou-Djougou-Porga road and the development of the Niger River valley.

CSO: 3400/967

BURKINA

# FRANCE HANDS OVER RADIO FACILITY IN BOBO DIOULASSO

AB250620 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Our counterparts at Radio Bobo have a new building. The building was officially handed over yesterday in Bobo Dioulasso in the presence of Information and Culture Minister Ouattamou Lamien. We go to Raymoldo Ouedraogo for the details:

[Ouedraogo] Finally, the new Radio Bobo building was officially handed over to the Burkinabe authorities yesterday, 24 March 1985, by the French. The ceremony took place without fanfare. In short, the rather discreet but significant ceremony was attended by provincial authorities and officials of the regional press who accompanied Comrade Ouattamou Lamien, the minister of information and culture who represented Burkina, and Francois (Milmeche), the director of the French cooperation mission in Burkina who represented France.

In their addresses on the occasion, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the concretization of this old project. For his part, the director of the French cooperation mission lauded the spirit of friendship and solidarity which govern French-Burkinabe relations. Mr (Milmeche) also stressed his country's interest in the concretization of the Radio Bobo extension project within the framework of bilateral cooperation in the field of information. On behalf of the French Government, he expressed great satisfaction at giving the keys to the new building to the Burkinabe information and culture minister. The French representative concluded by hoping that this building would exemplify the cooperation existing between our two countries.

Here is some information on this new building: It contains 15 offices, with carpeting of course, and includes 3 studios with the latest equipment, and 3 workshops. It is far bigger than the central building of the national radio service in Ouagadougou.

CSO: 3400/967

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

SAUDI BANK LOAN--The Saudi Development Fund has granted a loan of more than 8.6 billion CFA francs to our country. The amount will be used to finance the project of replacing old tracks of the Trans-Cameroon Railway. The agreement was signed for Cameroon by Youssoufo Daouda, minister of state for planning and territorial development, and Shaykh Muhammad al-Kuzir, director of the Saudi Development Fund. Saudi Arabia has up to now invested more than 95 billion CFA francs in several development projects in our country. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/931

CHAD

#### BRIEFS

SPECIAL COURT--Embezzlement and stealing of public funds as well as obtaining public property under false pretenses will henceforth be checked. Under an ordinance signed on 5 February 1985 by the head of state, a special court of justice has been set up in Chad to try such misdeed. The court will be officially inaugurated tomorrow, Friday, at 0800 under the chairmanship of the head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre. The special court will sit in Ndjamena but it can also sit anywhere in the country to hear cases on the proposal of the president of the court. The court is competent to hear cases of embezzlement and stealing of public funds or property of public companies and establishments, cooperative movements, or companies set up by the state and run by civil servants or persons delegated by a public corporation under state control. These misdeeds are punishable by jail terms, fines, life imprisonment with hard labor, or death. [Excerpts] [Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 4 Apr 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/967



GHANA

# FRG ECONOMIC MISSION DISCUSSES AID WITH OBENG

AB100800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The seven-member Economic Commission from the West German state of Baden-Wurtemberg, now on a visit to Ghana, yesterday held talks with the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, at the Castle, Osu. The mission was led by the deputy prime minister and minister of food, agriculture and environment, Mr Gerhardt Weise.

He told Mr Obeng that West Germany intends to open another mechanization training center in the country after the success store of the Ejura Center in Ashanti. Mr Weiser said the center, when opened, will not only take care of repairs of agricultural machines but will also offer training opportunities for agricultural personnel. He said experts will soon arrive in the country for this purpose. Mr Weiser announced that further areas for further cooperation are being considered in the medical field since most Ghanaian doctors are trained in West German institutions. He said the secretaries for health and agriculture will be invited to visit West Germany in the near future.

Mr Obeng briefed the delegation on the government's efforts to make agriculture the backbone of the economy. He expressed the government's gratitude for the numerous assistance from the West German Government. The coordinating secretary hinted that about 2.5 million pounds' credit facilities have been acquired from Britain to install 44 units of silos for the storage of grains in the country. He mentioned another \$6 million credit facilities from Saudi Arabia for the cultivation of maize and rice.

Ghana's ambassador to West Germany, Mr K.S. Adusei-Poli, suggested the adoption of a region in Ghana to site all German projects for the people to see the full impact of West Germany's assistance. He mentioned in particular the Eastern Region, where adequate facilities exist for such projects.

Present at the meeting was the West German ambassador to Ghana, Mr Vogel.

CSO: 3400/965

2 May 1985

## GUINEA BISSAU

## PORTUGAL TO SET UP AGRICULTURE TRAINING CENTER IN BAFATA

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 21 Feb 85 p 2

/Text/ Secretary for Cooperation Gaspar da Silva told ANOP /Portuguese News Agency/ yesterday that Portugal is willing to help Guinea-Bissau open an agriculture training center in the Bafata region.

This is one of the projects which, since yesterday and until tomorrow, delegations from both countries, totaling more than 30 people, are in Lisbon to study as participants in the Portuguese-Guinea committee's fifth meeting.

An economic-financial subcommittee and a cultural, technical and scientific subcommittee assign the work which results from the customary cooperation which the two countries maintain since 1975.

Yesterday, on opening the meeting, Gaspar da Silva (who last November visited Guinea-Bissau) regretted that Portugal did not have a greater financial ability to respond fully to all that the African countries expect from it and to carry out at all times what the Portuguese technicians and technology are capable of doing.

In his turn, Bernardino Cardoso, the Guinea secretary of international cooperation, pointed out the excellent ties of friendship existing between Bissau and Lisbon, and said that the Portuguese technical assistance is what most helps his country.

Besides showing his interest in continuing this kind of assistance, Bernardino Cardoso also suggested that Portuguese firms take advantage of the new Guinea-Bissau investment code to invest their capital there in profit yield-projects.

8870

CSO: 3442/196

GUINEA BISSAU

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS INFORMATION--The Secretary of State for Information was the object of a visit yesterday morning by the Soviet Union's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bissau, Mr Lev Krylov. Mr Krylov, who was met upon arrival by Comrade Agnelo Regalla, Information Secretary, called on the offices of NO PINTCHA, the Guinea News Agency (ANG) and the National Radio, where he learned something of their operations in spite of the difficulties. In his talk with Comrade Regalla, Mr Krylov expressed his willingness to develop cooperative relations further between the two countries in the area of public communications. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Mar 85 p 7] 8844

STUDENTS TO PORTUGAL--A group of 20 students from Guinea-Bissau who left the country Tuesday for Portugal to study Primary Education, will begin classes Friday in Porto. The new students will take the normal program at the Teachers Training School. Only certain courses, particularly in history, will be modified, according to Acacio Ferreira, director of the school. He added that this decision was made because these students are currently teaching in Guinea-Bissau in primary and secondary schools offering nine and eleven years of education. Strengthening the teaching of Portuguese in Guinea-Bissau was one of the decisions made at the fifth meeting of the joint Luso-Guinean Commission held last month in Lisbon. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 6] 8844

BELGIUM TO ASSIST AVIATION--The Belgian airlines will assist Guinea-Bissau airlines, LIA, in its technical restructuring effort, ANOP learned yesterday in Bissau. Assistance possibilities were broached in a meeting held last week in Brussels between the Guinean Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira, and the Belgian Foreign Trade Minister, Leo Tindemans. Later this month, Belgium will send a delegation to Bissau to arrange a technical meeting with personnel from the Guinean airlines and the government. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 85 p 5] 8844

CSO: 3442/229

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

NEW SWEDISH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR--Ann-Mari Bystedt, formerly Director-General of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, will in a couple of weeks leave for Lesotho in order to give a course in management for higher government administrators. This task is part of a project for organizing of administration in Lesotho, which SIDA [The Swedish International Development Agency] and [the private] Swedish Management Group are conducting. Erik Karlsson, previously of the Riksbanken [the Swedish Central Bank], is expected this summer to take over the position now held by Rudolf Jalakas as advisor to President Leabua Jonathan in Lesotho. He will be the third Swedish advisor in succession. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Apr 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/926

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--An economic accord for Fr 4,182,121 was signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Public Works in Antananarivo by Alain Bry, French ambassador to Madagascar, and by Victor Ramahatra, minister of public works. [Summary] [Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1850 GMT 12 Apr 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/997

MALAWI

BRIEFS

BANDA LEAVES FOR BRITAIN--His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda left the country on Saturday, 6 April, for a state visit to the United Kingdom. Announcing this today in Lilongwe, a spokesman of the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party said the life president's state visit to the United Kingdom is at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. The spokesman added that full details of the life president's departure will be announced later.  
[Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/986

MALI

FAMINE, RELIEF EFFORTS DESCRIBED BY FRENCH ORGANIZATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by Guy d'Arlhac, President, ORSEC-Sahel]

[Text] As the conference on aid to Africa convenes in Geneva, descriptions of the ravages of the famine in Ethiopia and Sudan are not lacking, but other affected areas are at risk of being overshadowed. Such is the case of Mali where Prince Philip of Edinburgh is presently assessing its needs. Mr Guy d'Arlhac, president of ORSEC-Sahel\*, sent us this account.

Gao--The last outpost before the Sahara, the final stopping place established on the banks of the Niger River in the 11th century, this former capital of the Songhai Empire is no longer the haven of peace with a flourishing market that it once was. From the airport road, one discovers the hundreds of pitiful shelters for nomadic families, as far as the eye can see. Disaster has made thousands of men and women in tatters gather here, sitting on the cracked earth, surrounded by bony children. The scene is draped in a heavy silence that is almost unbearable to anyone who knows the joyful din characteristic of African gatherings.

"The Gao region has undergone a drought without precedent," it was explained to us by Mr Ali Bouabakar Koita, chief assistant to the governor. "The nomads of the North hoped for some rain that did not come. They tried to move back toward the river with their herds...too late; the wells were dry, the pastures non-existent, the animals died along the way. About 90 percent of the cattle perished."

Livestock raising is the fundamental, and often the only, resource of this population: They live primarily on meat and milk from their herds; the rest (grain, clothing and tools) is obtained by selling a few heads of cattle.

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\* Donations may be addressed to ORSEC-Sahel, Sahel Relief Organization, 14 rue Lagille, 75018 Paris.



If the nomads are the first victims of the drought, the sedentary farmers have not been spared: The rainfall dropped to 90 mm in 1984; crops have been devastated; harvests are non-existent or nearly so; and supplies are running out. The drought has caused the water level of the Niger to drop. Some crops, particularly rice, have been scorched as they are no longer submerged.

Gao's sports field has been converted into a "soup kitchen". Those who are known here not as refugees but as "floating populations", crowd around us. Hundreds of mothers with their babies in their arms, wait for food to be distributed without speaking a word. A little rice mixed with some powdered milk is handed out. These meals are prepared by a few women volunteers. And the scene is all too familiar: swollen stomachs, dehydrated limbs, foreheads burning with fever...

### "Make-Shift Cemeteries"

With temperature of 40°C at noon, 0°C at night, with the concentration of people in the camps, the epidemics are formidable: measles, paludism, lung and bronchial ailments, parasitic diseases and diarrhea are causing great losses...Several kilometers from the camp, the disaster victims have set up "make-shift cemeteries". Tonight, 48 bodies will be buried.

According to Mr Assarid, secretary general of the National Assembly, 20,000 nomads are stricken by the drought; the monthly needs of the region of Gao total 400,000 metric tons of grain. Current back-up reserves, including rice, corn and sorghum, are at 99.4 tons. From August 1984 to January 1985, a period of 5 months, only 780 tons of aid reached the camps, sent by the United States or UN-related agencies.

Mr Cisse, regional health administrator, told us that an outbreak of cholera had been checked by his team of Malian doctors and international aid.

But sanitary conditions are still deplorable: "We very urgently need," he said, "110,000 vaccinations against measles, 120,000 against meningitis, antibiotics, anti-malarial and anti-parasitic drugs and vaccination guns. We need gasoline. In spite of constant efforts by the authorities and non-governmental organizations, we lack everything."

Tarachane, a town located 20 km from Gao, straddling the Niger: We treat several children suffering from diarrhea by oral rehydration. This is the method recommended by UNICEF. Operation Hope has been so successful elsewhere that ORSEC-Sahel will establish itself here. A Malian medical auxiliary alone has provided health assistance up to now to 5,000 inhabitants; on 250 hectares, a variety of grains will be grown and medical, social and educational development will be handled by the organization. Very near by, in Forgho, the site of a 30-hectare agricultural project, several tens of farmers aided by an agronomist have succeeded, against all obstacles, in producing more than 5 metric tons of grain per hectare, thanks to simple technical means: motorized pumps, irrigation, wells, farm implements...

It is proven that microdevelopment projects can give results. "The Niger River holds unknown possibilities," affirmed Mr Abouzedi, Gao's legislative representative. "We have no right to starve on its banks." And do we have the right to be unaware of this tragedy?

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN MINISTER ACCUSED OF LYING TO PRESS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 26 Feb 85 p 14

[Text] Enroute from Bucharest to Maputo, FRELIMO Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano spent a few hours in Lisbon, where he met with his counterpart, Jaime Gama, and Prime Minister Mario Soares. He pretended to believe what both told him regarding measures to be taken by the government against the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO), as if the activity of RENAMO in Portugal, limited as it is to distributing occasional communiques, was susceptible of any repression in a state that calls itself a state of law. The partners in dialog also pretended to believe that the leaders of the Mozambican rebels have their headquarters in the Portuguese capital.

In the meantime, questioned by reporters about what is really going on in Mozambique, Chissano replied with utter brazenness that "the situation is improving." Apparently Chissano forgot what was observed by the DER SPIEGEL special correspondent in Maputo, according to whom "the fear of RENAMO paralyzes the entire country." The German journalist witnessed the recent parade of the armed forces in the Mozambican capital, with abundant but antiquated Soviet military equipment, and the impression he was left with was that "the demonstration of military strength becomes a farce of desperation."

A farce of desperation is what we would also like to call the optimism expressed in Lisbon by Joaquim Chissano a few weeks after someone described the situation in Mozambique as being "a time of unbearable suffering." That someone is none other than the archbishop of Nampula, Monsignor Manuel Vieira Pinto. As everyone knows, he is a person who can least be suspected of "nostalgic and colonialist" practices or ideas--the expressions FRELIMO customarily uses to classify those who it does not like--inasmuch as, unfortunately for him, for the church and for many thousands of victims of the Marxist dictatorship, the activity carried out by Vieira Pinto until 1974 was that of a zealous protector of terrorists, a veritable saboteur of Portuguese sovereignty and of the flourishing of Catholicism in East Africa.

However, like so many others, the archbishop of Nampula, a fellow-traveler of the Mozambican Marxists, reached the summit of disillusion and the threshold of remorse. In the wake of the pastoral letter of the Mozambican Episcopate, published in May of last year, Archbishop Vieira Pinto no longer spares indirect censure of the detestable FRELIMO regime. Although his condemnation of violence naturally falls on both sides, no one can have any doubt that his censure is

directed only at the dictatorship and the dictator when, for example, he condemns the death sentence instituted by Samora Machel, calling it an "aberration and an assault on human dignity"; or when he refers to "the arbitrariness, the massacres of innocent persons or possible suspects, the beatings, tortures and inhuman punishment, the brutality of certain measures and military training"; and also "the forced displacements of populations and families for strategic or administrative reasons."

If there were no other reason to refute Joaquim Chissano's statements, the pastoral sermon of the archbishop of Nampula would be more than enough to prove that the Mozambican minister lied to the Portuguese reporters, at the same time forgetting that "it is easier to catch a liar than a limper." Thus, his false optimism, like the recent military parade in Maputo, has all the air of a "farce of desperation," according to the definition used by DER SPIEGEL.

As a matter of fact, the world is now full of false optimism, especially as regards southern Africa. Speaking to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, finally gave an account of the results of his repeated visits to Pretoria, and he was optimistic. In his opinion, "substantial progress has been made for the solution of the problems of the area, specifically for the independence of Namibia. However," confessed Chester Crocker, "there is a case that remains to be resolved: 'only' the problem of the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola..."

Well, this problem, which is theoretically the key to many others, remains insoluble. The haggling about the dates of the possible departure of the Cubans and the number of expeditionaries who should return to Cuba continues to be a hoax in which nobody believes. Or rather, in which only Chester Crocker seems to believe.

So that the optimism of the U.S. assistant secretary of state seems to us to be somewhat comparable to that of the Mozambican foreign minister. Less of a hoax, evidently. Less the product of desperation, obviously. But far, very far, from reality.

8711

CSO: 3442/204

2 May 1985

## MOZAMBIQUE

## PORTUGUESE DESCRIBES CONDITIONS, TORTURES IN PRISON

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 26 Feb 85 p 16

[Text] Eighteen months spent in FRELIMO'S prisons without being charged, and subjected to torture, that is the hell lived by Delfim Leitao, a Portuguese, a native of Mozambique Island, and a witness and victim of the way human rights are understood in Samora Machel's regime. Now in Lisbon, in the presence of half a dozen newsmen, he recalls that hell:

"They even made me stand for 18 hours leaning in front of a wall with my hands tied behind my back and watched by guards, who were relieved every 2 hours. On other occasions--and that sprained my back--I was forced to remain more than 8 hours with one of my wrists tied to a high cell bar, with my arm and body outstretched so that only the tips of my toes touched the floor. There were various threats of drowning on occasions when they tied my feet and elbow, with wrists manacled, the feet and elbows being tied with the same rope. In that condition, I was repeatedly submerged in a small pool of water. After these sessions, I would return to the cell and during the night pails of water were thrown at me through the bars every half hour."

That happened in the "revolutionary" period that followed independence and which Samora Machel and his partisans say has already been superseded; it happened less than 2 years ago, because Delfim Leitao was arrested in January 1983 by the National People's Security Service (SNASP), the FRELIMO regime's political police, and remained under arrest until July 1984. That month, thus before Samora Machel had offered Mario Soares the release of 11 other Portuguese whom he publicly called good-for-nothings, Delfim Leitao was freed without any explanations or excuse and forced to come to Lisbon, the plane ticket for the trip being at his own expense, or more precisely, his wife's.

"I was told that the Mozambican Security Ministry did not have any funds to pay for my air travel on being repatriated. The Portuguese Embassy, too, did not pay, the ticket being bought by my wife. There is a strange fact that I have to point out: the Portuguese consul asked me not to make any statement about what had happened to me during those 18 months. He said that the two of us would talk in Lisbon, that he had sent a note to the Foreign Ministry and that, therefore, they would be waiting for me in Lisbon. But there was no one waiting for me and even in the Foreign Ministry, where I telephoned, they did not know about my arrival. The consul never contacted me again..."



## Tuberculosis, Diarrhea and Leprosy Go Untreated

Today, the indifference shown him by the Portuguese authorities still disgusts the repatriate, who belongs to the number of those whom Samora Machel indicated at a public rally in Maputo as being "murderers, rapists, mercenaries and armed bandits."

I find it extremely strange and I rebel at the fact that the Portuguese authorities never presented any protest against what happened to me, because it certainly was clearly known both in Portugal and in the Maputo Embassy that I was no murderer or rebel. The Portuguese authorities were satisfied with the verbal information of a SNASP official to the effect that I had been taken by mistake. What concern was there in rehabilitating my name and repairing the damage done?

"All this," he added vehemently, "all this is absolutely disgusting. I believe the most overpowering feeling I have today is that of frustration over the way our cases were viewed and the obstacles and threats that still hover over us, everything in the holy name of cooperation. In the meantime, I will not cease to fight so that the truth may be restored and the moral damage repaired."

Delfim Leitao will never forget those 18 months in the vile Machava jail during which he sometimes thought his last hour had come:

"During the first 7 and a half months, the only daily food consisted of a mug of tea and a little bread, very little. That went on until August. In just that period, I lost 22 kilos. After the eighth month of imprisonment, they began to give me what they considered privilege, "special food"--cooked flour and horse mackerel every day. But the first 7 months had been terrible. There were days without any food and others even without water. When it rained, we put the mugs out through the bars to catch some of the rain water. Many times, the food was spoiled, rotten and often wormy. Relatives sent cigarettes but they were stolen and few arrived there. The first 2 months, I was forced to sleep on the floor of the cell. Although the embassy and the family were willing to send blankets, that was not permitted 'because there were cloaks in the jail'...In March, I finally obtained a blanket."

And he continues:

"I remained alone in the cell until May 1983. That month, however, in the wake of an enormous wave of arrests, they stuck five more persons in that small space designed for only two prisoners. The living conditions and sanitary conditions in general were simply horrible. Any going out of the cell-block was practically nonexistent. There were frequent cases of tuberculosis, diarrhea and leprosy without any treatment being given. Sometimes there were not even aspirins in the medical station. I saw the doctor only once. Going to the medical station was very rarely allowed; only if the guards believed it was necessary. I knew many prisoners who succumbed from dehydration caused by diarrhea without any treatment. For 78 persons in cell-block 7, there were three filthy latrines without running water. A tank-truck brought some water to the jail only sporadically. Therefore, there was no disinfection."

## A Portuguese Company in the Service of SNASP

As we said, a native of Mozambique--in the seventies, he was a prominent member of the Mozambican ice hockey team--Delfim Leitao remained in the former overseas province for 1 year after independence. Although the recording company he had established with his brother had been nationalized by FRELIMO, he wanted to return to his native land in 1981 in the hope that, as was being said, "things were better." He believed the FRELIMO propaganda but it did not take long for him to see that he had made a mistake, notwithstanding the fact that his enterprising capability was sufficient to open the way to success for him. But FRELIMO does not like enterprising people...

Always aloof from politics, without any connection to the rebel movement, as he assured us, to what can his long captivity be attributed? According to him, persecution began when, in his capacity as an employee of the Mozambique Import and Export State Company (TRADIMEX), he found himself forced to interfere in the connection established between Security and the state companies, on the one hand, and a Portuguese firm, on the other. He had, thus, discovered that TRADIMEX was giving the exclusive concession for purchases made in Portugal to the Mozambique Commercial and Industrial Corporation (SOCIMO), a company founded by Jacinto Veloso, a former Portuguese deserter and current minister of the presidency for economic affairs, and at that time minister of security and "boss" of SNASP:

"The commissions received by SOCIMO," explained Leitao, "do not enter Mozambique but are used abroad for the payment of information and other service rendered by SNASP'S espionage agents."

Although the former TRADIMEX employee did not tell us the name of the Portuguese firm to which he referred and which, according to him, "maintains close ties with the left," other sources contacted by us were of the opinion that it is the ETEI Company, with headquarters on Miguel Bombarda Avenue in Lisbon. For Delfim Leitao, there is no doubt that, at the business level, SNASP simultaneously covers a spy network and a mother-lode of illegal profits. For him, there is no question also that his arrest was due to the fact that he began to deal with South Africa--before the signing of the Nkomati Agreement--as well as the circumstance that he had become "someone who knew too much."

Initially, the pretext of the arrest was to determine the nature of Delfim Leitao's dealings and the legitimacy--incidentally confirmed--of his activity as representative of South African companies. Strangely enough, the political police henchmen who interrogated him were completely familiar with the statements of his bank accounts in Lisbon. How did they get them and with what complicity in Lisbon? That is a question he asks and which we repeat, although the connection between FRELIMO and the Communist Party operating in Portugal, with long-established cells in the banking sector, is transparent.

As far as Delfim Leitao is concerned, however, all of this is merely details of little interest to him now. What interests him is to call attention to the unspeakable kind of criminal law that prevails in the People's Republic of Mozambique and which he came to learn through sad, personal experience:



"With regard to me, the executions by firing squad were only simulations, as part of a psychological torture design, but there were others who did not have the same fate. A short distance outside the Machava facilities, there is the "pavilion." The worst kind of tortures as well as some executions occur there. Some of my companions were taken there for interrogation and we never heard of them again. Later, some of the more humane guards related what the papers were saying: those individuals had been executed on the pretext that they had tried to escape. The truth, we learned, was that they killed them in the "pavilion" or transported them to the jungles near Namaacha and forced them to run; they were then shot in the back. Without any doubt, the Mozambican prisoners underwent much worse treatment than mine.

"Individuals who came from the party structure and who were "not in tune" with the party line were the ones who were tortured the most. They had wounds all over their bodies. Some appeared with their elbows stripped of skin and flesh and their arms burned from being tied to the hot exhaust pipes of automobiles. Others had their fingers completely skinned. Wooden devices were placed between the fingers and rotated after being well tightened. Many of the small bones were thus ground up. Lashing with leather whips [chambocos], Russian roulette, beatings, barbs in the fingernails, thumbscrews and submersion were very frequent, as was having the limbs tied tightly with ropes soaked in water and salt so as to cut into the flesh. Cases of gangrene were usual. I saw prisoners with the flesh of their thighs scourged, torn to the bone, such was the intensity of the whippings. There were individuals who already had release orders for 4 or 5 days and were still kept prisoners and tortured. Some of them actually ended up dying manacled in the cells."

That is the testimony of Delfim Leitaó. Since this president of ours is much given to meditation, perhaps it will not hurt him to reflect on this dramatic and recent story as spiritual preparation for his coming visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique and a hangman named Samora Moises Machel.

8711

CSO: 3442/204

NAMIBIA

DETAILS OF SWA DETENTIONS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— There were 63 people in detention in SWA/Namibia last month, and 55 had been held for more than 30 days, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He also said a detainee in SWA/Namibia, Mr Thomas Nikanor, had hanged himself with his stockings in January this year.

President Botha said in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that no people were being held under the Terrorism Act in SWA/Namibia, but seven were being held in terms of Proclamation AG 26 and 54 in terms of Proclamation AG 3 on February 20 this year.

He said 55 people being held under Proclamation AG 9 in detention for more than 30 days.

Mrs Helen Suzman asked how many of these people were being held in detention for more than 30 days.

Botha said Mr Nikanor hanged himself with his stockings and "no foul play was suspected".

An inquest would be held and an investigation under Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, the district detective officer in Otjiwarongo, was being

conducted in preparation for the inquest.

President Botha said no-one had been arrested or charged as a result of Mr Nikanor's death.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Mrs Suzman in reply to another question that a possible criminal prosecution was being investigated by detectives in SWA/Namibia after the death of a detainee who died on the day he was detained in November 1982 by Koevoet.

Mr Le Grange said that at the inquest on the detainee it had been held that he had died as a result of his handling by members of Koevoet who could not be identified.

The inquest finding had been referred to the Attorney-General and his decision was being awaited.

Mr Le Grange said one other person, Mr Kaduma Katanga, had died in detention while in the custody of Koevoet. The post-mortem finding was that he had died as a result of a blow.

A special sergeant and a special constable were found guilty of common assault as a result and had been fined R30 (or 10 days) and R60 (or 20 days), Mr Le Grange said.

NAMIBIA

LEADERS COMMENT ON REPEAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN RACIAL MIXING LAWS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "Immorality and Mixed Marriages: NP Leader Under Fire for Statements"]

[Text] He thinks it is particularly odd that the leader of the NP [National Party] in South-West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, is chiming in with warnings to South Africa not to repeal the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act.

This is what Mr Sarel Becker, secretary of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] in South-West Africa, says. Mr Becker points out that it was the NP that repealed these laws in South-West Africa and that Mr Pretorius occupied at that time a senior post in the party.

Mr Becker was reacting to a report last week in DIE AFRIKANER in which Mr Pretorius added his voice to those of other prominent South-West Africans warning against abolishing these measures.

Mr Becker points out that it was decided at the NP congress in 1977 to repeal these laws without any discussion whatsoever. According to reliable sources, then NP leader Mr A. H. du Plessis asked the delegates to not debate the issue "for the sake of Mr John Vorster." Mr Pretorius was at that time a member of the executive committee and one of the senior members of the party. There is no evidence to the effect that he opposed the congress resolution. Mr Pretorius should make public whether he voted against the proposal, Mr Becker says.

Mr Becker says furthermore that Mr Pretorius' statements are even more puzzling in view of the policy of AKTUR (the NP umbrella organization [Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles]), which provides for mixed residential areas and multiracial schools. "Mr Pretorius should not be crying crocodile tears now," Mr Becker says.

Mr Pretorius told DIE AFRIKANER that if he were to again be in a position of deciding about the laws, he would not repeal them until substitute measures had been thoroughly considered in order to "intercept" the consequences. "South Africa must be careful in repealing these laws. It is not a question

of inferiority or superiority. Laws should not be repealed without substitute measures," Mr Pretorius says.

In an article in his party's mouthpiece, DIE SUIDWESTER, Mr Pretorius wrote earlier that repealing the laws would result in "a deluge of depravity and prostitution" in South Africa.

12271

CSO: 3401/107

2 May 1985

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

## REGIME LOOKING WESTWARD TO BREAK ISOLATION

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 13

[Dispatch by AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] The small African state of Sao Tome and Principe, now considered close to the socialist bloc, is currently engaged in a perceptible rapprochement toward the Western countries and central Africa in order to break the isolation in which it finds itself and to overcome its serious economic difficulties.

However the turnaround initiated has not been done without arousing serious political tensions within the leadership team. Proof of that is the recent cabinet reshuffle which last week enabled President Manuel Pinto da Costa to remove from the government two ministers who were very reticent about the new policy: Maria da Graca Amorim, the foreign minister, and especially, Agapito Mendes Dias, the minister of the plan.

Since it became independent in 1975, the small archipelago in the Gulf of Guinea, less than 1,000 square kilometers in area (it is the smallest African state after the Seychelles) had depended for its development especially on the socialist countries (the USSR, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic). With reference to Africa, Sao Tome and Principe, which is very isolated from the continent, actually had continual relations only with the former Portuguese colonies, particularly Angola, a country with which it has the only regular air connection.

"Sao Tome and Principe is a nonaligned country. We do not favor the socialist countries, because we want to have relations with the states of the East as well as the West," an adviser close to President Pinto da Costa assured AFP.

That situation stems from the economic factor, which a French specialist viewed as follows: "They are hungry. That is why they need the West, which in recent years has supplied ever greater food aid." In this connection, in Sao Tome, they do not hide the fact that cooperation with the socialist countries has not fulfilled all the hopes that had been set on it.

## Soviet Presence

In the meantime, according to the evidence gathered by the AFP, cooperation with the socialist countries is not as important as the estimates advanced by various sources, which in recent years mentioned the presence of about 2,000 soldiers and the construction of a submarine base. According to official sources, confirmed by Western diplomats, there are 150 Soviets. From the military point of view, they essentially occupy two powerful radars located in the north and south of Sao Tome Island.

On the other hand, the reports that referred to the construction of a Soviet submarine base in Porto Alegre (in the southern part of the island) are groundless, according to all the evidence gathered.

"There is no Soviet base in Sao Tome and there will never be one," declared a high-level leader of the country in this regard, adding: "We are independent of all blocs and we will never be a base of a foreign power in the region."

In the meantime, there are about 700 Angolan soldiers on the island. "It was after the attempted invasion by mercenaries in 1978 that we asked Angola, as well as other Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, to send troops," explained an official source.

Those men remained in Sao Tome afterwards to train the Sao Tome troops, but "they can leave any time."

On the other hand, there are 200 Cuban civilian and military cooperation aides in the country, divided among various ministries.

## Cooperation

In the meantime, Sao Tome leaders are turning more and more toward the Western countries to insure a cooperation that is shown to be necessary in such diverse areas as agriculture, tourism or large projects, according to the leaders.

Sao Tome economic sources asserted: "From France, we expect the development of economic relations, particularly as regards investment." The same sources declared: "We already have agreements, specifically on agricultural matters, which we want to develop."

In that regard, the experience of Equatorial Guinea, which has just entered the "free zone" after having joined the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) is followed with interest in Sao Tome. "If that experience proves to be beneficial for Malabo, it may possibly tempt Sao Tome, which is already a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)," we were told in official circles.

Thus, relations with the other Central African states are improving appreciably, particularly with Gabon. That country, considered hostile for a long time due to the fact that it offered a haven to the Sao Tome opposition, is now approached

"as a sure friend." "Our relations with Gabon are excellent," it was asserted even in the Foreign Ministry. "The misunderstandings have been dispelled."

On the other hand, in Sao Tome, relations with Portugal, the former colonial power, are described as "normal." "It is difficult to have good relations with a state that provides a haven to all those who oppose the Portuguese-speaking states in Africa," declared a high-level Foreign ministry official. "We want Lisbon to change its policy in that regard because that is the only problem existing between us." continued the same official.

This foreign policy evolution is "inevitable," according to a Western diplomat, who considers President Pinto da Costa to be "a realist and a pragmatist" for whom the country's development "requires an opening toward the Western countries and a greater integration in the region surrounding his country."

8711

CSO: 3442/204



SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

EXISTENCE OF SOVIET BASES DENIED

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 13 Feb 85 p 12

/Text/ A western diplomatic source told ANOP /Portuguese News Agency/ that the existence of Soviet bases in Sao Tome and Principe is pure imagination.

The same source explained to ANOP that the Sao Tome and Principe Government's present attitude was "militant nonalignment" and equidistance relative to the two military blocs.

Western diplomats accredited in Sao Tome and Principe, who had already made several trips to Sao Tome island, assured ANOP that there was no visible construction whatever which denoted the existence of military bases.

At present, there are in Sao Tome and Principe more than 100 Cubans as advisors especially in such areas as teaching, technical advisors in ministries and in the country's small army where they are assisted by Soviet experts.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the Soviet advisers in Sao Tome must be fewer than 100, among whom 12 are operating two planes which they gave Sao Tome but which rarely fly as the country does not have the type of gasoline they use. There are other Soviet technicians working in two vedettes which the USSR gave them for protection of the Sao Tome and Principe coasts or in a short-range radar also donated by the Soviets.

There are about 40 Portuguese advisers who are found especially in the teaching sector. There are also an airplane pilot, an air traffic controller, two technicians in the Ministry of Commerce and a technician in the breweries. A Portuguese technician manages the Sao Tome shirt factory for the PNUD /UN Development Program/.

Along with an increasing commitment to its policy of nonalignment, Sao Tome and Principe has lately shown a certain disposition to improving relations with the Church, expecting shortly the naming of the Apostolic Nuncio in Sao Tome at the request of the country's authorities.

A bishop has already been named, which has not occurred since the 19th century, a period during which it was the Angolan ecclesiastical authorities who supervised the country.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORTUGUESE FIRMS CONSIDER EXPLOITING OLD CACAO PLANTATIONS

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 4

/Text/ This interest of private firms and institutions such as the World Bank and the African Bank for Development coincides with the country's change in economic policy, namely, with the publication of a new Foreign Investment Code.

Diplomatic sources contacted by ANOP /Portuguese Nes Agency/ said that President Pinto da Costa has guaranteed the forthcoming publication of a new code defining the rules of the Sao Tome economic operation and assured foreign investors freedom to operate their firms and send home part of the profits acquired from business in Sao Tome territory.

The French Caisse Central Bank has already signed a protocol with the Sao Tome authorities for the exploitation of the Santa Margarida State agricultural firm. Sao Tome and Principe also hopes that the French exploit the Ponto Real plantations in Principe but those interviewed have shown little interest, because "it would involve a very large investment."

The World Bank will continue the exploitation of two old plantations which, after the country's independence, were nationalized or confiscated, and at present are being exploited by state firms.

Among the Portuguese firms which have studied the possibility of taking on the exploitation of plantations is the RAR--Porto Sugar Refineries United--which has already moved to Sao Tome to study the matter.

The RAR has suggested to Sao Tome the exploitation of one of three state firms; the fourth, which it considers insufficient, having been given to a Portuguese firm.

Another Portuguese firm, which has presented itself as an applicant for the exploitation of a plantation, was Ramalho Rosa, now located in Sao Tome after having completed the airport expansion project.

The realization of these foreign investment projects in the country depends on the publication of the code which was announced by Sao Tome authorities who, so far, have not assumed a very clear position relevant to some questions asked either by the firms or by international financial institutions.

All these groups are interested in the production of cacao and can expand their activity to other products such as pepper.

However, they understand that their firms must have a total autonomy on the management level and not be subject to the comanagement arrangements that some Sao Tome officials have wanted.

They also claim the possibility of freely exporting a large part of their products and the freedom to provide food to their workers, as this is the incentive considered the determining factor for the work. The alternative was a higher salary policy than is customary in the country, which would cause social problems.

As soon as the Sao Tome Government comes forward with proposed guarantees, the World Bank will invest more than 10 million dollars in the old Sao Tome plantations and provide more than 5 million to be used according to the local authorities.

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CSO: 3442/196

SENEGAL

MAMADOU FALL ON DOCTRINES, OBJECTIVES OF UDS

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 22 Feb-8 Mar 85 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Mamadou, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Union by Youssoupha Ndiaye and Idrissou S. Biodan; date and place not specified]

[Text] At 15, one would have thought that the era when political parties were created was over. But that did not take into account the "unionists" and so-called "Puritan" Mamadou Fall. Not recognizing themselves in any of the ideologies thus expressed, they want to raise the number of political parties to 16 with the creation of the Senegalese Democratic Union (UDS). Its leader, Fall, explained to us its doctrine and objectives.

[Question] Does the Senegalese Democratic Union (UDS) have legal existence? Do you have official recognition?

[Answer] No, not yet. Our file was only registered last 11 February. I am waiting for official recognition right now.

[Question] Why the UDS?

[Answer] The goal of the renewed UDS is to work together with sincere patriots for a political States General. I believe that with 15 political parties which are rigid in their respective positions, we will end up with a bloody struggle. It is from this carnage that my party must keep us through the reunification of all political factions at a round table, with a minimum program.

My activities since 1980 have brought me in contact with the leaders of the different political parties, all the religious leaders and other important people in the country. All gave me their endorsement. That was when I went to the grass roots, to the masses.

[Question] Are you not being too ambitious?

[Answer] No. But take the example of the administration of education. Who would have thought a few days ago that men of differing tendencies, political adversaries and trade unionists could agree on a single program? Nobody. And yet the decisions of that administration are there to confirm it. This being the case, why should such a political round table fail?

[Question] What attracts one's attention in your line of reasoning and in your program too is that they take us back to your old love, the PDS. Can it be said that you are imitating this party?

[Answer] Let it be known that I had this idea before the PDS defended it. Moreover, I can show you proof on this point (editor's note: he showed us a letter signed by Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the PDS giving his party's endorsement of a round table initiated by Fall).

[Question] Let us come back to the UDS's goal. Is it not being utopian in the current situation for a party that has not yet been born to gather round a table the different political factions which have been tearing one another apart for nearly 20 years?

[Answer] Utopian! That is a big word. History has always shown that what was considered utopian became a reality. I continue to believe that one can still do something. I may seem naive perhaps. But I am seeing to it that Senegalese can settle their problems without tearing one another apart.

[Question] All the same, what is the UDS? To this point, you are still speaking in the first person singular. Does that mean that you are the party and that the party is you?

[Answer] I am the founder of the UDS. Furthermore, if I use the first person singular, it is because without official recognition or congress, I am not in a position to be the spokesman for my comrades. Besides, first of all I am someone looking for activists for the national cause.

[Question] What are your personal ambitions in all this as the founder of a party? Power?

[Answer] Personally, I am not interested in power. At my age (65), that is not the main thing. However, we Senegalese who are reconciled want power.

[Question] But instead of creating a party, why not answer President Abdou Diouf's call for a consensus, especially since, like him, you are holding out your hand to everyone?



[Answer] There is a big difference between what we are proposing and what is called consensus or national recovery. Whereas Abdou Diouf wants to go it alone, we on the other hand are calling for the discussion of all ideas, of all political and economic programs.

[Question] Do you think you have the necessary charisma to gather together all political parties?

[Answer] Let me make clear that it is as a party that we will act. In all modesty, I think I have the charisma you refer to even though I have opponents. But I will put myself above all such considerations for the realization of our goal. I am a unionist by nature.

[Question] A 16th party on the political chessboard. Are you not playing into the PS's [Socialist Party] hands with their divide and conquer approach?

[Answer] I agree with you. But to put an end to this game which is prejudicial to the interests of our country in every way, we must unite.

[Question] What is the UDS's ideology?

[Answer] I dread stylizing it because I am not an intellectual. What I am concerned with is the realization of my ideas. Our ideology? I would say that we are progressive nationalists. We are in favor of a form of socialism adapted to our realities, a socialism capable of bringing us out of destitution, disunity, violence and social inequality.

[Question] A scientific or African socialism?

[Answer] We hate initials or labels.

[Question] What form of government are you proposing?

[Answer] Republican, of course. And we believe in a nonreligious state that would eliminate all discrimination on the basis of race, skin color, and religion. Especially since we are Africanists having as our ultimate goal the United States of Africa.

[Question] What do you do with majority rule when we have a population that is more than 90 percent Muslim?

[Answer] God hates injustice; that is why Islam favors coexistence among men.

[Question] However, to the best of our knowledge, the Islamic state too is basically in favor of this coexistence based on

respect for others, whatever may be its beliefs and ideas.

[Answer] I myself am a devout Muslim, you know. But I deplore certain erroneous interpretations of the holy scriptures. A religious state in Senegal? It would throw everything into chaos, give rise to lust for power and religious war. That is not where we want to end up. That is why the UDS favors a basically non-religious state.

[Question] Does your apocalyptic description of the Islamic state mean that you are basically against it?

[Answer] Listen, I have never said that I was against the Islamic state. Do not put words into my mouth. I will state once again that the UDS stands for a nonreligious state and that is all.

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CSO: 3419/338



SENEGAL

NIGERIAN OPPOSITION TO SENEGAMBIA NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 1 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Less Coura]

[Text] In an article entitled "Toward a Madia-Diouf Pact?" in a previous issue, we mentioned that our president, in keeping with his new-found continental role, was taking steps to resume relations with Buhari's Nigeria. Recent events have shown, however, that even with Buhari at the helm, Nigeria has no intention of forming an alliance with Senegal. The belligerence with which the entire Nigerian press' criticized our country following President Diouf's official visit was a clear signal of hostility, the result of both a real inferiority complex and ridiculous claims of superiority.

However, the Nigerian press' attacks on our country do not bother us; the unfounded allegations, outright lies and hysterical ravings of a second-hand imperialism seeking a zone of influence cannot tarnish the image of our country and its elected head.

The real reason for this press campaign is that the Commonwealth has given Nigeria the task of undermining the young confederation patiently being built up by Gambians and Senegalese. Previously acting behind the scenes, the powerful Nigerian government is now openly showing its hand in its attempts to destabilize Senegambia.

Abdu Diouf was mistaken in believing even for a moment that a closer relationship with Algiers could help cool Nigeria's zeal. Fortunately, his illusions were short-lived.

The affair of the Senegalese ship that was boarded and searched recently in Gambian territorial waters finally tipped off President Diouf to Lagos' true intentions. What really happened?

Toward the end of last year, a fishing boat flying the Senegalese flag, boarded and searched in Gambian territorial waters, managed to weigh anchor and return to the port of Dakar, carrying on board 2 Gambian policemen who had fallen asleep after helping themselves to the ship's liquor supplies.

After arranging for the repatriation of the policemen responsible for guarding the ship, Gambian authorities demanded that the Senegalese government hand over both the ship and its crew, bound hand and foot. We yielded. Our national navy took charge of executing the orders. Although not a single fish was found on the ship, the Gambians fined the Senegalese shipowner 20 million francs. Then they announced they had won. Today the escalation has taken a new twist; our national anthem is being ridiculed as if we were an enemy country.

We have learned from an absolutely reliable Gambian source that the Gambians responsible for orchestrating Senegal's humiliation were acting on the instructions of the Lagos government, whose orders they obey to the letter.

These same sources reveal that Nigeria and Gambia are on the verge of signing secret defense pacts. If this information turns out to be correct, how can we avoid questioning President Jawara's loyalty?

In any case, Senegal must expect deliberate acts of provocation from Senegambia's enemies. The humiliation of the fishing boat affair was only a test. We yielded to blackmail once. We must not do so a second time.

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CSO: 3419/348

SENEGAL

DIVISIONS WITHIN FEDERATION NOTED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 22 Feb-8 Mar 85 pp 11-12

[Article by M. F.: "No Longer Broadcasting on Same Wave Length"]

[Text] The visit to Gambia by General Buhari, Nigeria's head of state, certainly falls within the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, as a partner in the Senegambian confederation, Senegal cannot remain insensitive to this visit when one knows the weight Nigeria carries in inter-African relations, especially among the English-speaking countries.

If Lagos is opposed to any idea of confederation and integration between Dakar and Banjul, then nothing will be possible. After all, it was to the Nigerian army that the Gambian government appealed when Senegal and Gambia had border problems during the '70's. A priori, Nigeria could not be opposed to an attempt to promote African unity. But, for your information, Gambia will explain to its Commonwealth partner the disagreements which currently exist between Dakar and Banjul. Now, with regard to grievances, Gambia has accumulated some, especially concerning monetary integration. The Gambian government, unlike that of Senegal, does not consider economic and monetary integration to be priority goals, in spite of official rhetoric. This became evident during the latest meeting of the confederation's assembly since Gambia finds an obvious economic interest in the existence of two different customs systems in the two confederated states. It is a secret to no one that smuggling between Senegal and Gambia is expanding even faster than before the act of confederation.

As was recently recalled, a kilogram of peanuts costs 20 francs more in Gambia than in Senegal. While the Senegalese buy their 100 kg sacks of rice for 16,000 F and a kilogram of sugar for 375 F, Gambians buy them respectively for 12,500 F and 200 F. Consequently, marketing of peanuts is a recognized failure in Senegal since the Senegalese farmer prefers to sell his peanuts at 85 F to private individuals who are going to sell them in Gambia, or rather "in one of Senegal's neighboring countries," as Senegalese ministers say out of a sense of propriety. At the same time, Gambia unloads its sugar in Senegal while making substantial profits. If some highly visible Gambian businessmen were at the center of this traffic would not be surprising.

To put an end to this traffic presupposes a monetary integration such that Gambians would no longer be tempted to sell their merchandise in Senegal. Now, Gambia's entry into the UMOA [West African Monetary Union] is a step in this direction. One understands from that moment why the confederation deputies on the Gambian side have carried out an attack according to the rules against all the Senegalese deputies who think that Gambia's entry into the franc zone is a political action which Presidents Diouf and Jawara can perfectly well take without taking into account the rather minimal reservations expressed by some financial experts working for Gambia. What is certain is that the Gambian government will drag out the discussions among the experts for as long as possible to take even further advantage of the present situation.

However, one might think that the Senegalese president could accelerate the process, all the more so since the current Gambian government owes its staying in power to him. If Dakar had not dispatched its troops to Gambia in August 1981, Dawda Jawara and his men would now be somewhere other than in a government. This pressure, however, has become impossible. First, because it does not seem to be in the nature of the Senegalese president to apply such pressure and, even if he wanted to, it would be difficult for him to make Dawda Jawara bend without using great means of intimidation. In fact, Banjul has reestablished contact with Tripoli at the highest level. Even if relations between Libya and Senegal are no longer so strained, it is not certain that the visit of the vice-president of the confederation was positively appreciated in Dakar.

If Dakar does not know what Qadhdhafi and Jawara said to each other on the bilateral level, one can nevertheless suppose that any future aid (can one go to Tripoli without talking petrodollars?) will have political implications. What will they be? We will have to wait and see. But it is certain that among Dakar, Tripoli and Lagos, Banjul will have trouble getting out of it even if, a priori, the Senegambian confederation has a policy common to the two states.

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CSO: 3419/351

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI FUND--A grant-in-aid agreement involving the sum of 241.4 million CFA francs to be used in financing rural extension centers was signed late this morning by the minister of finance and economy, Mamadou Toure, and (Saleh al-Oumaydal), deputy director general of the Saudi Development Fund. The ceremony took place at the office of the finance minister. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Mar 85]

CSO: 3400/927

SOUTH AFRICA

SCANDINAVIANS PLAN NEW MEASURES AGAINST S. AFRICA

PM021533 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 30 Mar 85 p 12

[Unattributed report: "More Pressure on South Africa: New Measures in the Fall"]

[Text] The Nordic countries are to make their sanctions against South Africa more effective. At their spring meeting in Helsinki yesterday the Nordic foreign ministers decided to give their working group on South African questions the task of preparing proposals for concrete new measures against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

This preparatory work will be ready by the ministers' fall meeting which will be held in Oslo 17 and 18 October. Concrete decisions can be expected then.

The spring meeting in Helsinki had been preceded by some pretty violent reactions in several of the Nordic countries to the latest race riots in South Africa. And there seemed as a result to be expectations that the foreign ministers would reach immediate decisions on new sanctions. However, the circumstances were not right for such rapid decisions.

The host for the foreign ministers' meeting, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, said that new proposals to supplement the pan-Nordic program of action against South Africa dating from 1978 had been put forward chiefly by Norway and Sweden. However, according to Vayrynen several of these proposals are such that they require "technical" preparation--such as checks on current international agreements--before decisions can be reached.

Vayrynen was unwilling to go into details about the proposals that have been put forward. He merely said that the working group will go systematically through them and possible future finalized proposals. Finland will also investigate how it could help to supplement the program of action against South Africa.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said that his proposals were identical with those presented to the Norwegian Storting Wednesday [27 March] in a report by Trade Minister Asbjørn Haugstvedt.



In response to a direct question on the matter Stray assured his audience that he was not disappointed in any way that the foreign ministers have not yet been able to reach decisions on concrete new measures. There also seemed to be agreement within the other delegations that there is at present no possibility of making further progress. Thus it is impossible to talk about a "failure." Instead it was deemed positive that there was substantial agreement on the need to make measures more effective.

The intention is to try at a later date to win support for the toughened Nordic measures in the international context.

The press conference after the meeting dealt mostly with the South Africa sanctions. Foreign Minister Stray declared that Norway is in favor of an international oil embargo against South Africa. Norway itself sells no oil to South Africa and also supports a ban on the transport of oil to the country where that could happen under an international agreement.

A question as to whether countries other than Sweden should not also pass legislation banning investments in South Africa was answered with the assertion that it was really only Swedish firms which have invested in South Africa. The other Nordic countries have economic ties of a different nature with South Africa. Minister Stray said that he thinks that a law against investments could be needed in Norway. Paavo Vayrynen said that the Finnish Government would be ready to pass such a law in Finland if some planned Finnish investment project in South Africa were to surface.

The idea that the Nordic countries should break off trade with South Africa entirely won no direct response from the ministers.

According to Minister Vayrynen such a move would come up against "very tricky problems of principle."

Official statistics show that all the Nordic countries' trade with South Africa increased in 1984.

At their spring meeting the foreign ministers also discussed the situation in East-West relations, the upcoming 10th anniversary of the CSCE conference, and the Nordic nuclear-free zone.

It was reported that there was a lengthy discussion on this latter topic which did not, however, lead to anything substantially new, according to the foreign ministers' unanimous assurances. The ministers noted among other things the planned meeting of Nordic parliamentarians on the zone issue, and here it was reported that Denmark has declared that the Danish Government will take part in this meeting. Denmark was represented at the foreign ministers' meeting by Foreign Ministry departmental chief Peter Dyvig. Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen was prevented from taking part in the meeting because of the current Danish strike situation.



As far as the CSCE jubilee is concerned it was said that the foreign ministers will take part even if it is decided that the meeting will be held at top level. It was agreed that a special Nordic foreign ministers' meeting will be held in connection with the jubilee. The main topic at this meeting will be the UN General Assembly this fall.

It was said that developments in East-West relations led to several fairly optimistic comments during the discussions. It was noted, for example, that the current thaw in international relations should be exploited to increase East-West economic exchanges, too.

CSO: 3400/927

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN REJECTION OF DISINVESTMENT VIEWED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Mar 85 p 14

[Editorial: "A Patriotic Reaction"]

[Text] Yesterday disinvestment was unanimously and unambiguously rejected by yet another significant group of South Africans--this time by the House of Delegates in Parliament. And these Indian members of parliament belong to a non-white population group, precisely those people whose interests the proponents of disinvestment profess to have at heart.

The Indians' clear message to proponents of disinvestment is: we stand shoulder to shoulder with all the other South Africans who reject this misplaced and dangerous effort of yours; it will bring only misery to non-white peoples in particular and to South Africa's neighbors; and the economic consequences of it will undermine change, because economic prosperity is indispensable for political reform.

This concurs entirely with the position already assumed by various prominent black and colored leaders, such as Capt Gatsha Buthelezi and the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

From this reaction it is clear that disinvestment is not viewed as merely a foreign phenomenon. White and non-white leaders realize that what is at stake here is a matter that could effect the survival and well-being of all South Africans as well as of the inhabitants of neighboring countries.

These facts will have to be brought more clearly to the attention of Americans. In this, the coordinated anti-divestment campaign of the Department of Foreign Affairs could play an important role.

Americans must come to recognize the strength with which a united South Africa can resist attacks such as this one. That South Africans from all population groups can stand together patriotically when their country is threatened and that they will not stand for having their fatherland kicked around like a political football.

It is high time that advocates of disinvestment be forced by the unanimous action of the majority of South Africans to publicly state without ambiguity who has given them a mandate to force economic hardships on the inhabitants of South Africa; how they will resurrect a new and better society from the ashes of economic decay; and what sort of responsibility they accept for the suffering that they will bring about through disinvestment.

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CSO: 3401/108

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNCIL REVEALS PLANS TO CHANGE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Mar 85 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Far-reaching plans to tailor the existing local government system to the new tricameral Parliament, including upgrading local affairs and management committees to municipal status, tightening up voting rights and financing, were revealed in Cape Town this week.

These plans were contained in the first report of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs — the multi-racial body, headed by Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis, which is negotiating and making proposals on the new system of local government.

The proposals have to be confirmed by the Government before they can be implemented.

Part of the proposals — the establishment of regional services councils — are already included in legislation which is before a select committee of Parliament.

The report includes the recommendations that:

- Multiple voting rights at local-government level be removed, so that people with more than one property are limited to a single vote in the country.
- Legal bodies, such as commercial firms, lose their vote.
- Votes be granted to registered Parliamentary voters only.
- Tougher qualifications for

councillors be introduced: even those with a spouse working for a legal firm involved in an action against a local authority should be disqualified.

- No person who works for, or has a spouse working for, any local authority or development board, can stand for election.

- The Government, through the Department of Finance, will control finances of local government.

The report, however, does not deal in detail with the problem of municipal representation for small pockets of people of one race group who cannot be accommodated in a autonomous local authority.

It is clear that the racially based local authorities will control little. Most power, including taxation rights, will lie with regional services councils.

In cases where it is determined that a local authority would be viable, the following recommendations were made:

- Where there are fewer than

2 500 voters, the local authority may not have more than five councillors.

- In cases where there are more than 2 500 voters, there should be a minimum of 500 voters in a ward with a maximum of nine wards, and any further wards should have 2 400 voters.

- If more than 20 wards are needed, special permission would be required.

Non-viable communities would receive representation on the larger racially exclusive body of their area, under much the same conditions as now. But they would also have representation on the regional services body, and the local council would almost have to agree to the views of the community where only their interests were affected.

It is understood that the main factor delaying legislation on the new local government system is the finalisation of financing.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Piet Muller: "Commotion Surrounding South Africa"]

[Text] Is the relationship between South Africa and America a normal diplomatic relationship, or part of a psychodrama currently being played out on two continents?

This question can indeed be posed since relations between the two countries over the past few years have included an involvement that goes much deeper than normal diplomatic intercourse. In both America and South Africa there are serious differences of opinion on exactly how relations between the two countries should be.

Sometimes one has the impression that this relationship is moving on a knife's edge, and that if something unforeseen should happen, relations could easily become as bad as they were in the days of President Jimmy Carter.

Pressure Groups

Although the two countries, in spite of their differences, have apparently "found" one another since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, there are strong pressure groups in both America and South Africa that want to turn the American policy of "constructive engagement" into one of purposeful and ruthless pressure on the South African government.

One could even question whether any country can have truly normal diplomatic relations with a power like America. So many pressure groups are continually trying for their own reasons to change the American government's foreign policy that countries wishing to maintain relations with America are forced to turn equally to the American government and to groups outside the government.

This is at best an inconvenient situation for any country, and has over the last few decades turned America into a rather fickle ally.

End

The main characters in the drama that has developed in the relationship between South Africa and America are first of all the two governments themselves.

American understanding, even if it is a critical understanding, can buy the government valuable time in order to complete its program of reform. An American withdrawal, on the other hand, will cause South Africa's relations with Europe as well to drop to below the freezing point.

The American government for its part has already made it clear that it does not intend to abandon its policy of constructive engagement. But whether the Reagan administration can keep Congress from passing a number of anti-South African bills remains to be seen. If they lose this battle, it will perhaps mean the end of what the Reagan administration is trying to accomplish in Southern Africa.

Similarly, South Africa is a highly emotional subject for America's black voters. Their involvement goes back to the civil rights struggle in the 1960s.

### Inspiration

From this were born the so-called "schools of African studies," which intended to reevaluate the position of blacks in history. The struggle of American blacks against South Africa is evidently viewed as part of the larger struggle for self-respect within American society.

At the same time, a growing number of black South Africans draw their inspiration from the struggle for civil rights in America. The American Negro has become the example to be emulated. The Nobel Prize awarded to Bishop Desmond Tutu was a triumph for both the blacks of South Africa and the American Negroes.

It is already a striking phenomenon in black politics in South Africa that what is said and written in America is keenly watched by blacks. There has long since ceased to be ignorance of what is happening in America.

Although in general they are apparently not in favor of disinvestment, most South African blacks prefer that the American government publicly step on the toes of the South African government. This is something to which the American government certainly will not close its eyes.

### Encouraging

We ourselves are largely to blame for the worsening relations between the two countries. Last year's use of the armed forces in black residential areas and the detention of 16 labor union leaders provoked a powerful emotional reaction in America.

This year, things started to look encouraging again when the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, announced important reforms, including a halt to forced relocations of people to the homelands pending a thorough investigation of this practice, and negotiations with community leaders of the Crossroads squatter camp near Capetown on improvements in the environs.



Unfortunately, there was again a delay in talks on the future of Crossroads, which gave rise to serious disorders. When this was crowned with charges of treason against important leaders within the UDF [United Democratic Front], the American government clearly threw up its hands in despair.

#### Urgent

Minister Pik Botha's explanation that this decision was not made by the government, but rather by the police and the attorney-general, is unfortunately not good enough. South Africa's cases of treason are viewed with great controversy because most countries in the world do not agree with our definition of treason.

Therefore, this is a matter that in South Africa's interest merits urgent scrutiny.

The Reagan administration has recently sent in some big guns in order to help quench the fires of disinvestment and punitive economic measures against South Africa. It will be good if we in South Africa can act in such a way so as to not further fuel these flames.

12271

CSO: 3401/108

SOUTH AFRICA

APPROVAL OF LONG-TERM LEASES FOR BLACKS IN CAPE TOWN

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Feb 85 p 18

[Text] The approval of the 99-year leases in the Cape Town communities of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and related decisions in yesterday's government announcement regarding West Cape blacks amount to meaningful new thinking on government's part concerning blacks in that area.

As the minister of cooperation and development already held out as a prospect, this can contribute to a sense of permanence and security on the part of the inhabitants of these neighborhoods which can imply lasting good consequences.

The basis for the announcement lies in the decisions of the congress of the Cape Land National Party last September, whereby employment preference for Coloreds in the West Cape was abolished and rent-leases of 99 years were accepted in Khayelitsha and other "identified" black communities in the area.

Since then the position of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu has become insecure because it was thought in the past that inhabitants of those areas would eventually move to Khayelitsha. At one stage development in those three neighborhoods had even been frozen.

Yesterday's announcement should remove the doubt of inhabitants of those three neighborhoods. Together with the development of Khayelitsha, which is in an advanced stage, as well as repeated reassurances from the government about forced relocation, there ought to be real advancement through the strategy of orderly urbanization of blacks in the West Cape.

The necessary cooperation will be needed for this; thus an equally heavy responsibility rests with the black community to stop violent behavior and cooperate peacefully. Let's hope that the government's appeal to the private sector, employers and financial institutions to lend a hand by providing housing will find a fertile reception.

As a whole these developments can lead to the stabilizing of the position of blacks in the West Cape which can be an asset for the entire area. Part of this could also be a greater freedom of movement and employment, regarding which President P. W. Botha himself remarked in the September announcement about Khayelitsha that regulations by which we bleed ourselves to death have to be decreased.

Success is indeed of importance for all of South Africa, because if urbanization of blacks--a minority in Cape Town--does not proceed successfully here, it could hamper handling the situation elsewhere in the country.

12855

CSO: 3401/126

SOUTH AFRICA

DIFFICULTIES IN SQUATTER'S VILLAGE 'CROSSROADS' DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial by political columnist "Dawie": "Crossroads Offers a Chance"]

[Text] Two of the biggest problems with which the government has to deal these days became evident in these week's disturbances at Crossroads and what followed afterwards.

In the first place, there is the issue of black violence which is not just superficial but threatens to become chronic in certain areas of the country. Ending the unrest and its concomitant loss of life has become a high priority with the rulers.

Overtaken

Second, there is the question of how they should govern under such circumstances, so that each reform will not be seen as a concession to violent threats. It is not good enough to know that you are in control; it also must be seen that you maintain the initiative.

What happened this week shows the dilemma. The assurance is now given and it is acknowledged by many sources that the government had been deeply involved in a reform of certain aspects of its management of black urbanization in the West Cape.

There had been a clear formulation of those new steps that are now known but before they could be announced, they were overtaken by the eruption at Crossroads.

Identification

The consequences: the rightists announce, pleased at the misfortune of others, that the government is retreating and the leftist radicals spread the dangerous propaganda that violence and bloodletting bring results.

That all this is nonsense does not at all change the fact that these things are said. It "seems" that it could be true, therefore many people believe it.

For a government there is really only one way to avoid such situations. That is to identify danger points in time and then to intervene in a meaningful way to defuse them. Defuse in time, or else all its good work has been for nought by the time it announces it.

#### Inadequate

At the moment attention is given on the one hand to the chronic unrest all over the country, and on the other to how law and order can be maintained with the smallest possible loss of life.

Let there be no doubt about it: the deaths caused by unrest, which have already been occurring for several months, not only have a devastating effect on relations domestically, but are actively working great destruction abroad in a climate that in some countries is more hostile than ever before.

After all that has been said, one realizes how inadequate words are when a country has to be governed while elements that do not care what the effects of their deeds are reign supreme. The worse things become, the happier the person who uses violence is.

All this goes to show again how necessary it is that people of all groups who want to solve the country's problems peacefully must stand together. Every day it becomes clearer that every person will have to make the choice to range himself on the side of the peacemakers or on the side of the tyrants.

#### Ever Worsening

Everyone realizes that Crossroads will remain one of the focal points and the question arises whether this does not offer the opportunity for a big cooperative effort to solve this problem peacefully, or at least bring it under control. This would make a major coup for South Africa.

The situation in the squatters' village (really a city already) is untenable and is worsening. With mere violence this cannot be solved.

Consulting and cooperation and exhortation will be necessary, even though this will take time.

The government has alternatives available in the form of houses and neat, hygienic squatter accommodations. Other possibilities, in which the element of force must have no place, could also be considered anew before the monstrous problem becomes worse.

Is everyone who wants orderly urbanization of blacks prepared to help with the carrying out of such administration?

#### Price Too High

Even then it is an all-encompassing task that awaits, because it is known worldwide how difficult it is to overcome the phenomenon of squatterism or to control it.

But the price that continuing confrontation and perhaps even violent clashes again over the removal of people from this land will require is too high to pay. Let us do everything possible to avoid this.

2 May 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## TAMBO NOTES ANC TO CONTINUE 'ARMED STRUGGLE'

MB010623 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo has said black South Africans will not give up their struggle for independence until apartheid is destroyed. Mr Tambo said that the ANC would not abandon its armed struggle while the racist regime's violence was mounting, and for as well as there existed no sign that the regime was prepared to abolish its apartheid system. [as heard]

The ANC president was speaking on a television Sunday interview program last night. He pointed out that apartheid was a condition barring black South Africans from having equal rights and getting involved in South African matters which were for all South Africans. Mr Tambo hoped that the white minority rule would soon see sense and realize that apartheid was a complete failure in human, political, and financial relations.

He stressed that black South Africans would not abandon the armed struggle while the apartheid system continued being strengthened by token reforms and by hoodwinking international community. Mr Tambo said the racist regime has set conditions binding black South Africans into abandoning the armed struggle before prisoners like Nelson Mandela could be released. Though, he said, it is the ANC's wish to have Nelson Mandela and other prisoners released from Robben Island [as heard], the ANC could not accept this condition because it would still take a long time to destroy apartheid and end all suffering.

CSO: 3400/931

SOUTH AFRICA

AREAS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA SUFFERING UNDER 4-YEAR DROUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Kashvina Jaga]

[Text]

A remote expanse of land — dry, barren, distant from civilisation — offering little in the way of survival. It is a place where black people are dumped ... just another homeland.

That is what *The Star* and Operation Hunger saw on a recent visit to Atamelang Township and rural Khunwana in Bophuthatswana.

Operation Hunger was called in after a plea for help from the residents.

People here have no choice but to live in an area which has been ravaged by drought for the last four years.

"Survival — how does one manage without water?" is the question most asked.

That is the situation the residents are faced with. Children in the Khunwana village dig up the sand of the dry river bed in their search for water.

A Methodist minister, Rev Shadrack "Shakes" Ramantsi said: "People are drinking the river

water, and by the grace of God, no-one has died from it yet."

He said the only supply of water was from the river, boreholes and rain water stored in drums.

The water in the drums was unclean and many people had broken out in rashes or were covered in sores after drinking it.

The drought has taken its toll of livestock and farming is impossible because the little water available is brackish.

"People are starving here, there is no water and there is no work," Rev Ramantsi said.

Little work was to be had on nearby farms due to mechanisation and the men had had to leave and look for work elsewhere — coming home only once or twice a year.

Tswana men were being forced to work on mines in Rustenburg and Carletonville — "although traditionally the Tswanas have never been a mining community".

The women are entirely dependent on their husbands for a livelihood

and their positive spirit is remarkable despite the hopelessness they have to live with.

Many women have already started their own self-help projects and when Operation Hunger director Mrs Ina Perlman spoke with them they had plenty of ideas on how to make a living. Sewing, knitting, brick-making and candle-making were just some of their ideas.

The sheepskin cloaks and handmade pottery they brought out illustrated their natural skills — even though they have had no formal training.

Their gratitude was touching and they were overcome when Mrs Perlman said Operation Hunger would send them materials, sewing and knitting machines.

The battle these people have to make ends meet is compounded by having to travel about 30 km to Delareyville in South Africa, just to buy daily household goods.

The return fare is R1.80 and with house rentals standing at R27 a month, the women have little to live on from the R30 R50 allowances sent by their husbands.

Farm workers are believed to earn no more than R7 a month and the often racist attitude of their employers causes much hardship for many black families.

Rev Ramantsi said he knew of a farm worker who had been beaten up by his employer simply because he had asked why he had not been paid for five months.

Churches are being used as schools and the Bophuthatswana Government seems satisfied with that stakaffairs, as no new schools are being built.

Rev Ramantsi, who spends more time doing social work than as a practising minister, passes this off with a shrug of the shoulders. "What must one do? The problems here are just too many."



SOUTH AFRICA

INDIANS, COLOREDS TO SERVE ON STATE BOARDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

**PARLIAMENT** — Indians and coloured people are to be appointed to all government boards and parastatal corporations.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Indian Minister of the Budget, Mr Boeti Abramjee, who said that members of his community would also be appointed to the controversial agricultural boards.

The Minister said that, in 1977, the Cabinet Council, under the chairmanship of Mr BJ Vorster decided that coloured people and Indians should be appointed to all government commissions and boards but the decision was never implemented.

With the introduction of the tricameral Parliament a further decision had been taken in this regard.

Mr Abramjee said that all Ministers had been instructed to submit lists of the boards under their control to him and the coloured Minister of the Budget, the Rev Andrew Julius.

He also announced that the National Housing Fund, Community Development Fund and Community Develop-

ment Board were to be disbanded and their functions divided between the three "own affairs" ministries.

A single board, with six or seven members, would be appointed to take over the functions of the three committees that affected the Indian community.

Indians and coloured people, he said, would also be represented on the National Transport Commission, the National Manpower Commission, the Unemployment Insurance Fund and would be given increased representation on the President's Economic Advisory Council.

Members of the two communities would also be appointed to the boards of parastatal organisations such as Iscor, Soekor and Escom.

Indian farmers would be represented on agricultural boards through the Natal Indian Farmers' Association and the Natal Indian Canegrowers' Association.

He said the appointments would ensure that, for the first time, Indians and coloured people would be fully integrated into the decision-making process of government.

CSO: 3400/952

SOUTH AFRICA

BIBLICAL BASIS FOR APARTHEID DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Mar 85 p 17

[Interview with Dr Andries Botha, minister of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church and secretary of the Peninsular Council for Church Cooperation, by church affairs reporter Tobie Wiese: "Apartheid Puts the People Above the Church"; date and place not given]

[Text] The question of whether the Afrikaans churches have helped to develop apartheid and should now make a confession of guilt about it has for the last 2 or 3 years been the focus of tension between them and the colored churches. Dr. Andries Botha, minister of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church and secretary of the Peninsular Council for Church Cooperation, has done a scholarly study on this question and has just earned his doctorate from the University of the Western Cape with a dissertation on "The Evolution of a National Theology: An Historical and Dogmatic Study of the Connection Between the Church and the Afrikaner People in the Theology of the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church, with Particular Reference to the Apartheid Concept That Developed From It." In the following interview, Dr Botha answers questions by Tobie Wiese, our church affairs reporter.

[Question] What is apartheid?

[Answer] In the Biblical sense, apartheid stands opposed to unity.

It is a theoretical view of life in which the nation of people and its interests are of great importance. This yields a practical attitude towards life by which society is arranged according to these ideological premises.

Apartheid is much more than a political system. It is a specific lifestyle that is religiously motivated. For this reason, it is a quasi-gospel that is held up to the people as the only way to "salvation."

As such, apartheid has economic, social, historical, psychological, religious and political roots and elements.

In the theology of apartheid, the nation of people and its interests are central. The people and the diversity of peoples are presented as one of the most important themes of the Scripture, while the continuous line of the Scripture is in fact redemption.

People who in this way have promoted the interests of the people have probably not even been aware of the fact that they were doing so above the interests of the Kingdom [of God]. It was not a conscious decision, and furthermore, the people were serving the Kingdom. Thus, whoever serves the people serves the Kingdom as well.

The theology of apartheid is nothing other than an ideology. Theology is a question of God, ideology one of the people.

[Question] Did the NG Church devise apartheid, as is sometimes the contention?

[Answer] No, it is much more complicated. The NG Church did give apartheid a moral basis, a theological justification, which made it all the more acceptable to the people.

But the Church's arguments during the 1930s and 1940s in favor of the so-called cornerstones of apartheid, such as a ban on mixed marriages, separate residential areas and separate schools were already up for discussion politically.

[Question] How did the justification of apartheid develop in the Church?

[Answer] First there was the theory about the house of Ham. The basis of this was that the curse on the descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham (who mocked his drunken father Noah), rested on all blacks because Ham supposedly went into Africa.

An accompanying theory was that the Bible endorses and upholds the relationship between servants and masters. The question of color was not raised, but the master-servant relationship ran (by chance) along color lines.

These two theories were, especially in the last century, church members' motivation for apartheid. Later, Afrikaner rule came to be consistently linked with the nation of Israel. This coincided with the awakening of a national consciousness around the turn of the century.

Since the 1940s (and in some cases today still), apartheid has been dogmatized. The national theology was provided with Biblical passages. For the first time, reports were presented to the Synod which offered a Biblical foundation for apartheid.

This was the beginning of a long struggle (which still continues) between a pragmatic and a principled approach to relations between peoples. The pragmatic people believe that a policy of apartheid can be pursued for practical reasons, but that it cannot be based on the Bible.

The principled people believe that apartheid must exist because the Bible supposedly dictates it.

[Question] Can these two approaches be reconciled?

[Answer] Only if both are motivated by the Scripture--and the one is not motivated by the nation of people. Only when these two ways of thinking are reconciled within the NG Church will the Church be able to arrive at a reconciliation with the NG Missionary Church.

The tension between these two ways of thinking had built up so much in the 1950s that an extraordinary attempt at reconciliation was made.

The result was a joint report, which became the precursor of the NG Church's present policy paper, "Race, People and Nation." This policy paper was given a mandate in 1962 "among other things to elaborate on the justification in the Scripture for racial apartheid."

Thus, one should not be surprised that "Race, People and Nation" provides this justification.

[Question] Where do we stand today?

[Answer] The tension between people in the church who assign great importance to the unity of people (and of the church) and others who stress diversity runs throughout history. Whereas earlier diversity was treated as a principle, there are fewer good theologians today who still do this.

The Open Letter of June 1982 "ripped open" the issue of apartheid in church and state. In the future, this letter will be recognized as a turning point in NG Church history.

The Western Cape Synod was the first to question apartheid as a religious issue. But from the Executive Church Council's answer to the Missionary Church it is clear that the diversity of people is still a matter of principle for them.

The leaders of the NG Church were trained at a time when diversity was still a matter of principle. In the meantime, theology has made advances, but the church leadership has apparently not kept up.

Nevertheless, it is no longer as easy for the NG Church to act "in the interest of the people." Because who are the people today? The Afrikaner has lost his uniformity politically and apparently culturally as well. Today, a single person can no longer speak on behalf of the Afrikaner people.

[Question] In 1982, the Missionary Church asked the NG Church for a confession of guilt about apartheid. Do you see any signs of this being forthcoming?

[Answer] In particular the Western Cape resolution, in which the Synod distanced itself from any attempt past or present to justify apartheid Biblically, is a sign of this.

A confession of guilt is not something, however, that can be forced. If people are not convinced that they have erred, you cannot coerce them into it. Thus, the contents of a confession of guilt cannot be dictated to anyone either.

Moreover, guilt is confessed first of all to God; it is chiefly a religious matter. If it is made a precondition for reconciliation between people, then it can become a merely human matter.

Reconciliation was not "contrived" by the Missionary Church. Before the Missionary Church began to officially practice it in 1978, the Cape Church stated as early as 1965:

"Whoever lives in the body of the reconciliation of Christ may not believe in irreconcilability, not even in the social and political domain..."

12271

CSO: 3401/107

SOUTH AFRICA

DIE AFRIKANER ON NP POLICIES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 6 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Afrikanerhood and Whiteness"]

[Text] With a government that over the past 15 to 16 years has increasingly turned its back on the Afrikaner people's values and has allowed itself to be used to divide Afrikaners, license has actually been granted to the Afrikaner people's enemies to argue with the Afrikaner, to curse him, to mock him, and to portray him as the scapegoat of South Africa.

As is always the case with every people, there are among Afrikaners those cowardly ones who look for an excuse to escape from the difficult demands of their people's history and consciously or unconsciously become promoters of enemy objectives. The more the enemies cozy up to them and praise them, the more industrious they become towards their new masters and kindred spirits, and the more hostile towards those of their fellow citizens who refuse to follow them.

They have left deep and dark tracks in our history, even in contemporary history.

They have succeeded in persuading Afrikaners to accept racial mixing in sports through deception and out of misplaced loyalty to their party leaders, who have deserted the cause. This has spread to racial mixing at Afrikaans universities and in theaters, hotels, factories and trains.

Along the way, demands have been made for a multiracial government and parliament. And thus an Afrikaans church has recently shifted to the position taken by the former London Missionary Society and the present World Council of Churches concerning racial equality and mixing.

Split

Each of these steps was calculated to split the Afrikaner people apart, so that non-whites could penetrate into the domains of social life, the economy, culture, politics, education and religion.



Afrikaners did not recognize these things in advance as the enemy's strategy for systematically discontinuing the separation of the races in South Africa and promoting racial equality and mixing. The reason for this is that Afrikaner political leaders seriously misinformed the people and pacified them with false assurances and promises. In this process, their indispensable aids were the Afrikaans newspapers, which had become a mere extension of the hostile English press. But just as necessary for the stifling of Afrikaner resistance and opposition to this systematic promotion of racial integration was the silence of cultural, church and academic leaders.

Fortunately, there was division within the "National" Party and the Broederbond in 1982 and 1983 concerning the new multiracial constitutional system, serving to strengthen the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], which had at the first step towards racially mixed sports in 1969 refused to abandon the principles of Afrikaner nationalism and separate development.

While many Afrikaners were still faithfully following the "National" Party on this dangerous road, events in the first weeks of 1985 disenchanted them.

That the "National" Party's leaders are now prepared to repeal the Mixed Marriages Act and Article 16 of the Immorality Act, thus clearing away the last obstacle to complete racial integration, has now become a shocking fact for many who did not want to believe.

Yield

What is now becoming obvious to Afrikaners is that the "National" Party's so-called enlightened policy was calculated from the outset to lead Afrikaners step by step towards racial mixing and abandonment of their whiteness.

The latest installment is the publication of a purported investigation by a certain Heese at the Western Cape Colored University into the origins of certain Afrikaner families, through which it is supposedly "proven" that the Afrikaner people are not really a white nation.

The conspicuous simultaneity of this publication and the parliamentary debate on the Mixed Marriages Act and Article 16 of the Immorality Act leaves no doubt about the motives and objectives. It is to make the Afrikaner doubt his whiteness, to make him yield to pressure for increasing racial mixing and for the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and the ban on immorality across the color line.

The fact is that the English press and every sworn liberal and communist can now hide behind "Afrikaners," "Afrikaans" newspapers and supporters of the "National" Party in this attack on the Afrikaner's whiteness.

This reality ought to shock "National" Party supporters into awareness and make them realize how they have been consistently misused over the years in order to arrive at this final assault on their people's sense of identity.

For opponents of the government in the HNP and CP [Conservative Party], this latest leftist attack should be an inducement to exert new energy and make sacrifices for the day that this government is brought down by the Afrikaner people's inflamed self-respect.

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER DISCUSSES BLACK SUPPORT FOR NP

MB100930 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Political Editor Patrick Laurence: "PW's Bid to Widen His Black Support"]

[Text] The presence of President P.W. Botha at the Easter weekend 75th anniversary celebrations of the black separatist Zionist Christian Church (ZCC) underlined a reality which critics of apartheid often ignore: the ruling National Party [NP], and even its ideology of separate development, has not been unsuccessful in winning black support.

The difficulty, however, lies not so much in recognising that Mr Botha has won the backing, or at the very least the political neutrality, of sections of the black community.

The real problem is to assess the depth and significance of their support, irrespective of whether it is of an active or passive nature.

The first point to make is that the sympathetic alignment of the NP and the ZCC is not new.

Dr Piet Koornhof, immediate past minister of cooperation and development, was a visitor to the ZCC headquarters at Zion City before Mr Botha.

Judging by reports, he, too, was enthusiastically received by a huge crowd when the ZCC commemorated its 70th anniversary.

The ZCC is unquestionably a politically conservative force. It reaches obedience to constituted authority, including that of tribal leaders and the controversial "Homeland" governments established under Pretoria's separate development policy.

The official programme at the ZCC 79th anniversary gathering carried a politically relevant injunction from Barnabas Lekganyane, the young leader of the ZCC.

It read: "Love and Peace. The key to them is obedience to the laws of the headmen, the Homeland governments and the Government of the Republic of South Africa."

His message clearly commended the ZCC to Mr Botha, particularly as the spectre of mass disobedience by youths in the black townships continued to haunt him.

A similar message was conveyed nearly two decades ago to one of Dr Koornhof's predecessors. "In our church there is no place for people who undermine the country's security," Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane's father, Bishop Edward Lekganyane, told the then minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Daan de Wet Nel, in the mid-sixties.

"Besides the punishment imposed on them by the courts for breaking the laws, our church also takes action against them in an appropriate manner," the Bishop added.

The ZCC, then, has been receiving prominent NP leaders over two decades and assuring them of its backing and its opposition to subversion.

But that did not prevent the emergence of real and sustained resistance to official policies after the outlawing of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress 25 years ago, in April 1960.

The significance of cheers by millions of disciplined ZCC followers for Mr Botha at Zion City on Sunday should be seen in the context of these historical realities. They are as unlikely to forestall the continued growth of black opposition today as they were in 1980 or in the sixties.

But that is not to dismiss the cheers as irrelevant. The support of ZCC in the present crisis is of obvious importance.

At the very least it guarantees the neutrality of the ZCC faithful in the townships, where blacks, especially those that are young and/or unemployed, are increasingly defiant of the authority.

In some situations it may facilitate the emergence, with official connivance and/or encouragement, of black vigilantes in favor of the upholding of "law and order" against the threat of anarchy.

Moreover, the invitation to President Botha to address the ZCC on its 75th anniversary was highly pertinent to Pretoria's fight to ward off the threat of investment and to win allies and confuse opponents in the propaganda war over South Africa in Western countries.

Invitations were extended to newspapers by the South African Defence Force to avail themselves of free seats in military aircraft to attend Zion City and report on Mr Botha's presence there as keynote speaker and honored guest of Bishop Lekganyane.

Mr Botha's attendance at Zion City should be viewed in the same context as his recent discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and leader of the powerful Inkatha movement.

Both represent bids by Mr Botha to widen his support base in the black community.

Chief Buthelezi is in a different category to Bishop Lekganyane: he is a tough-minded politician seeking to drive a hard bargain with President Botha which will push him further away from apartheid and towards an interim modus vivendi of shared power between white and black.

The Botha-Buthelezi meeting, held about two months ago, was the first face-to-face dialogue between the two men in more than four years.

The previous man-to-man talks took place in January 1980, where President Botha is said to have offended Chief Buthelezi by waving a finger in his face and admonishing him for releasing a statement to the press on their meeting.

Since then Mr Botha and Chief Buthelezi, while continuing their political quarrel, have faced a common and growing challenge from both the banned ANC and the extra-parliamentary but legal United Democratic Front (UDF).

Mr Botha and Chief Buthelezi have both accused the UDF of being a front for the ANC (Chief Buthelezi described it perjoratively as being the ANC's "slimy stepping stone").

Apart from having earned the common enmity of the ANC and UDF, the two men have another factor in common: they are the leaders of South Africa's two largest ethnic groups, the Afrikaners and the Zulus.

In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the two men put aside their pride and met to discuss their differences and to explore the possibility of partial agreement.

The talks led to speculation of the birth of an Afrikaner-Zulu alliance of convenience as the dominant political force in the 1990's.

That may be premature. But, like the presence of Mr Botha at Zion City, the Botha-Buthelezi rapprochement is a reminder that the struggle in South Africa is largely one of the allegiance of the black community, and that the Afrikaner-controlled state will not be without black support as long as it has both power to wield and patronage to dispense.

CSO: 3400/997

SOUTH AFRICA

INVESTIGATION INTO MONEY MATTERS OF BAFOKENG TRIBE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by Jasper Mortimer]

[Text]

CHIEF Eddie Molotlegi of Bophuthatswana may be the richest chief in Africa — his Bafokeng tribe get R15-million a year in royalties from two platinum mines.

But what the chief does with the money is not clear.

He lives in a lavishly furnished mansion outside Rustenburg with a fleet of limousines including a Cadillac and a Mercedes.

When a Bophuthatswana commission of inquiry examined his administration of the Bafokeng, the chief's lawyers admitted the accounts were not in order.

President Lucas Mangope appointed the commission after the chief had sent him a letter in June 1983 saying the Bafokeng wished to declare "UDI" from Bophuthatswana.

The commission's report has never been released but last August Mr Mangope said the commission had found "maladministration"; that the Bafokeng tribal police had molested innocent civilians; and that Chief Molotlegi had refused to see Bophuthatswana Government officials.

The Sunday Star tried four times in four weeks to interview Chief Molotlegi at his home in Phokeng on the road to Sun City.

Each time it was refused on grounds of ill-health.

"The chief has a cardiac condition and is about to go into hospital," his lawyer Mr R M Honey said last week.

Mr Honey claimed Chief Molotlegi had "no real control" over the money as it was allocated by a 26-man Tribal Council, which Chief Molotlegi chaired. In addition, the Tribal Council's budget was approved by the Bophuthatswana Government.

Mr Honey said the tribe had used the mining royalties to build the Bafokeng Civic Centre, the Phokeng Health Centre, (he claimed each cost R3-million to R4-million) as well as 30 schools and numerous roads.

The tribe had saved R30-million and, according to Impala Platinum, owned 44 farms covering 70 000 ha.

Asked about the suggestion that funds had been embezzled, Mr Honey said the Vivier Commission had heard no allegation of misappropriation. "It was just slack book-keeping."

The tribe seems to have been receiving the mine millions for about 15 years.

Pretoria University's Professor R D Coertze, who, as an anthropologist has studied the Bafokeng, says there is no "outward indication of a squandering of funds".

"My impression is that the present chief has been the initiator of extensive development

projects, roads, agriculture and so forth. One gets the impression the affluence is used in an acceptable way."

Phokeng township has few tarred roads but the average house is certainly superior to the Soweto matchbox.

Chief Molotlegi was studying at Wits Medical School when his father died and he returned to Phokeng to take over the tribe in 1956.

His differences with Chief Mangope appear to go back to the days when Pretoria was fostering self-development for the Bophuthatswana homeland. Chief Molotlegi was said to oppose the Bantustan policy.

The UDI move was motivated by the complaint that Mmabatho was not giving the Bafokeng sufficient funds and was "riding on the back" of the mine royalties.

Professor Coertze estimates the tribe numbers about 60 000.

If one ignores sources of income other than the R15-million royalties, the Bafokeng have a per capita income of R250 a year. This is not particularly high as the per capita GNP for Bophuthatswana was R870 in 1980 (the latest available figure) and that of Malawi was R224 in 1981.



SOUTH AFRICA

AV MEETING SAYS AFRIKANERS FACING WORST CRISIS IN HISTORY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Mar 85 p 6

[Text]

The Afrikaner was facing his worst crisis today because for the first time in his history his fundamental unity was disintegrating, an Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) meeting in Johannesburg was told last night.

The Rev Mossie van den Berg told a crowd of about 100 people that there had been divisions in Afrikaner history before but none had threatened the ideal of the survival of the white race in South Africa.

"Now, for the first time in our history, we have a white university professor telling his

first-year students that he would not care if his grandchildren were not completely white," he said.

He said the AV rejected the extent to which scientists claimed black blood ran in the Afrikaner but said there had been some "experimenting" by Cape settlers.

"There was some experimenting by our forefathers at the Cape but nothing to match what is claimed today," he said.

The AV did not want survival if it meant the Afrikaner had to become a "cultural streaker" between millions of others.

"We do not want to be mere numbers in a mass of people without identity," Mr van den Berg said.

Culture was everything and the AV was born because the Afrikaner had to maintain his cultural identity.

"What is possible politically is decided culturally," he said.

AV leader Professor Carel Boshoff was to have spoken but had to attend a Voortrekker Movement meeting.

CSO: 3400/940



SOUTH AFRICA

MPETHA APPEALS AFTER CHANGE IN LAW

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Oscar Mpetha, 75-year-old trade unionist and community leader of Nyanga East, against imprisonment for five years for participation in terrorist activities was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein today.

The conviction arose from violence in and near the Crossroads squatter camp between August 8 and August 12 1980 with particular reference to August 11 when two motorists were attacked and killed in Klipfontein Road.

Mpetha, an organiser for the Food and Canning Workers' Union and chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association for some years, was convicted by Mr Justice DM Williamson in the Cape Supreme Court on June 6 1983.

The sentence was the minimum prescribed under the Terrorism Act that was in force when the trial started but the trial judge indicated that had he

not been obliged to impose a minimum sentence, he would have totally suspended whatever sentence was imposed.

The appeal was heard by Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice van Heerden, Mr Justice Hefer and Mr Justice Galgut (acting judge of appeal).

The argument submitted revolved around whether the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, which came into force after the trial started but before it ended, had amended or repealed the provisions of the Terrorism Act and the provision in the Interpretation Act of 1957 whereby a penalty "may be imposed" as if a repealing law had not been passed.

It was contended that this allowed a discretion to the judge to impose the penalty as provided under the former law, but also the discretion to impose another penalty.

Thus, it was contended, an appropriate sentence would have been a period of imprisonment

totally suspended, as indicated by the trial court.

Reasons for this would have been Mpetha's age, his poor health, his life expectancy, the circumstances that prevailed when the offence was committed, the nature of his participation in the offence and the fact that he was in detention for 34 months before and during his trial.

For the State, it was submitted that the word "may" in the relevant portion of the Interpretation Act meant that it permitted unfinished business of a trial to be properly concluded according to the law that originally set it in motion.

The State contended that the new Act created new offences and new penalties and was not an affirmation or continuance of the old Act because it was too dissimilar. The trial judge was said to have been correct to penalise Mpetha in terms of the old Act (Terrorism Act). — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/940

2 May 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## LOW WHITE BIRTH RATE EMPTIES CLASSROOMS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 24 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Cheryl Ireton]

[Text]

THE low birth-rate of white South Africans during the late 1970s is now resulting in empty classrooms at primary schools throughout the country.

Since 1980, the enrolment of white grade one and two pupils has dropped by 13 086 — tantamount to leaving 400 classrooms empty.

However, the situation could be dramatically reversed in a few years' time, when the 81 119 whites born during the 1983 baby boom reach school-going age.

A random survey of Johannesburg schools showed that those suffering the most were in the older, more central areas of the city.

Schools in the newer suburbs, however, were increasing their intakes.

Troyeville, Fairview and Bertrams primary schools now have below 100 pupils each. The question whether they should be kept open, was raised this week by Mr Hugh Husted, chairman of the Johannesburg East School Board.

"These schools are no longer financially viable but we don't want to close them because they are serving a low-income community," he said.

**Hardest**

Afrikaans schools appear

to be hardest hit. For the first time many have had to cut down on the number of grade one classes, leaving classrooms standing empty.

High schools are also being affected by lower enrolments, though for different reasons. Kensington's Afrikaans high school has in the past accommodated more than 800 pupils but it now struggles to keep its level at 400.

Also seriously affected are Athlone Boys' and Athlone Girls' high schools. "It's a shame, because these are fabulous old schools with marvellous facilities," said Mr Husted.

"This area has no flatlands and there is no housing development, with the density of people remaining static."

Mr Douglas Gibson, MPC for Bezuidenhout, said: "Just like in central areas all over the world, there is a pronounced fall-off in the school-going population.

"Coupled with that, there is tremendous growth in the peripheral areas. However, in the past there has always been an influx of young people back to the older areas.

"High schools are now in the unfortunate position where they are having to look out for new pupils who will make use of the superb facilities available to them."

Both Mr Husted and Mr Gibson believed the Transvaal Education Department should bus pupils to available facilities instead of building new schools in developing areas.

But the TED stressed that the drop in the school-going population would not hamper any new school development. Mr J D V Terreblanche, director of the TED, said the policy was "to plan and provide new schools in areas where the need exists".

He said the drop was negligible against the total number of school-going pupils.

CSO: 3400/940

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**YOUTH URGED TO UNITE**--More than 1 000 people yesterday attended the Pretoria International Year of the Youth rally in Atteridgeville. The ceremony took place at the Mlambo Hall and was attended by members of local youth organisations and those from Mamelodi, Mabopane, Ga-Rankuwa and other areas. Speakers said youths were on a march and that it was only through unity they could overcome oppression. Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, secretary general of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), told the multiracial audience that conflict between those who called themselves rulers and the oppressed people started years ago when a black man was dispossessed of his land. The land issue, he said, played a vital role in people's lives and once taken away, those affected were bound to be powerless. He also explained that after the land take-over, whites continued not to involve blacks in the decision making and that they were discriminated against because of the colour and "smell" of their skin. "This goes to show why today there are homelands where people are being restricted and deprived of their citizenship. But even in olden days black people resisted against those who took away their wealth," Father Mkatshwa said. [Text] [By Alinah Dube] [Johannesburg, SOWETAN in English 1 Apr 85 p 5]

**STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK**--Miners reported for work as usual at the Vaal Reefs gold mine 200 km west of Johannesburg following a strike involving more than 40 000 workers yesterday. The mine management said an agreement had been struck with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) late last night. The main conditions were that management expected the NUM to assist in bringing a return to normality and that the "intimidation of workers is eradicated." Although management expected a return to normal only on Saturday a spokesman at the mine said all shifts went ahead this morning. Intimidators would face "normal disciplinary procedure" and the NUM was expected "to assist management in bringing this about", the statement said. "The agreement also includes an undertaking by the NUM to end the boycott of liquor outlets, concession stores and interference in hostel matters," the statement said. Vaal Reefs' 42 000 workers downed tools yesterday to press demands for wage increases. An Anglo American spokesman said the industrial action at Vaal Reefs had begun on Tuesday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Mar 85 p 3]

SWEDISH BOYCOTT--The government and the companies importing coal today agreed not to buy coal from South Africa. Earlier this week, the National Price and Cartel Office established that Swedish imports of coal from South Africa increased more than 10-fold during last year. Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl had therefore summoned the 23 coal importers today for a meeting, during which the agreement to stop importing South African coal was concluded. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 27 Mar 85]

BETTER MEDIA COMMUNICATION URGED--The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says although there are communication channels for negotiation between the government and the different population groups in South Africa, there is room for improvement. Speaking on television, Mr Heunis said individuals and communities had to realise, however, that communication was a two-way process. He said the South African media could play a greater role in promoting positive communication. Speaking on the same program, the chairman of the Association of Urban Councils of South Africa, [UCASA] Mr (Steve Khama), said although good progress had been made in improving communication between UCASA and the government, serious consideration would have to be given to more direct and speedier communication. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/997

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

MINISTER REDETAINED--Swaziland's former Finance Minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, in police custody since November, was yesterday served with appers extending his detention for a second 60 days. Mr Nxumalo was detained two months ago under the 60-Day Detention Act. He has not yet been charged with any offence. Sources at Matsatha Central Prison said four other detainees were also to be served with new detention papers. The four, including the former army and police chiefs and the deputy police commissioner, will appear in court in April on charges under the Subversive Activities Act. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Mar 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/943

ZAIRE

GUANG-DONG GIFT TO EQUATEUR REGION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Odio-Ons'Osang: "Gift of 3.5 Tons of Goods From Chinese Guang-Dong Province to Equateur Region"]

[Text] The official ceremony presenting gifts from the Chinese Guang-Dong province to the people of the Equateur region was held at the residence of the regional MPR president and governor of Equateur.

As the 1983 "sister-community" agreement between the province and region neared its end, a large Chinese delegation from the Guang-Dong province, led by its governor, toured three-quarters of Equateur.

To solidify bilateral ties with the region, the Guang-Dong province promptly donated 3.5 tons of basic necessities, then invited the regional MPR president and governor and several local administrators to visit the Guang-Dong province in China. The date will be set through diplomatic channels.

During the ceremony, the regional governor, citizen Mpambia Musanga Bekaja, his vice-governor citizen Mokolo Matanda at his side, thanked the inhabitants of the sister-province Guang-Dong on behalf of his electorate for the gifts offered to the people of Equateur. Governor Mpambia added that the ceremony was significant as a symbol of the union between two peoples who, although separated by thousands of kilometers, held in other in mutual esteem. The Chinese community on staff at the Mama Mobutu Hospital of Mbandaka, local administrators and the commissioner-elect of the city of Mbandaka, citizen Lombo Sese, also attended the ceremony. After this speech, the state protocolist read the list of goods as recorded in the minutes established by the outgoing governor. The donation consisted mainly of office supplies and medical, educational and athletic equipment. The regional executive chief then instructed the medical director of the Mama Mobutu Hospital, citizen Lobo, to take charge of the medical portion of the supplies and store it until it could be distributed at a later date. The ceremony closed with cocktails.

9825

CSO: 3419/292



ZAIRE

REFUGEE SITUATION NOT ALARMING, AID PROGRAMS PLANNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 12 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by N'Zinga Nsingi: "Zairian Refugee Situation Not Alarming"]

[Text] In a wide-ranging press interview shortly before his return to Geneva, W. Smyser, assistant high commissioner of the HCR, reported that the refugee situation in Zaire was not alarming. Because of the Zairian government's particular generosity in this regard, Smyser had just spent a week in our country, from January 31 to February 6, 1985, in order to study the overall situation of refugees in Zaire, to thank the Zairian government for the exemplary welcome it has offered until now and, above all, to study the actual situation of refugees in the Shaba region.

Mr Smyser indicated that the situation is of particular concern in the Shaba region, where nearly 50,000 refugees have recently arrived in the Dilolo zone from Angola. The United Nations Refugee High Commission (HCR) is now studying an emergency program to deal with the situation. As usual, it will consist of a traditional aid program including food, housing, health care, education, etc., requiring millions of American dollars.

As for the rest of the country, many of the refugees who settled in Upper Zaire are returning home; in Lower Zaire, they are resettling in rural areas. Repatriation and rural resettlement, the two current focal points of the HCR program in Zaire, are in fact taking place.

Following the Second International Conference on Aid to African Refugees (CIARA II) held in Geneva from July 9-11, 1984, plans were made for a dozen aid projects reflecting the current desire of the United Nations Refugee High Commission to integrate refugee aid with regional development programs. These projects can move ahead as soon as funding is found. Mr Smyser declared himself very satisfied with his stay in Zaire.

9825  
CSO: 3419/292

ZAIRE

POOR ROAD CONDITIONS; SECURITY MATTERS DISCUSSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2-3 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Mbiyavanga M.: "Roads in Disrepair in Kimpese"]

[Text] The highway linking the center of Kimpese to Songa near Angola, in the Cataractes subregion, is deteriorating. Although it serves the Mpinda military camp near the border, this badly maintained rural road has been overlooked by zone authorities. If it weren't for the goodwill of a businessman, citizen Kiabanguka Tusevo of "KIP Co.", who employs several workers at his own expense, this scrap of road would no longer exist. The people of Kimpese wonder why local firms do not contribute to its upkeep.

With respect to security matters, the new zone commissioner has his work cut out for him. Kimpese's small downtown area is overrun with different police bureaus, which create more fear than they do good. It is not possible to travel even a short distance without being harassed by agents demanding all kinds of papers, including imaginary ones. Not to mention those who collect fines without providing receipts.

As an example: citizen Tul, married, the mother of a large family and the sister of a man suspected of having tortured an unidentified person, was arrested, bound and taken to Kimpese where she was thrown in jail. According to the agents who arrested her, this procedure was supposed to make it easy to locate the fugitive. Doesn't the Zairian penal code stipulate that "infraction is an individual matter"? The poor woman's life was saved only through the personal intervention of the zone commissioner.

Practices such as these do not do credit to our police services.

9825  
CSO: 3419/292

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

CHINESE COMMUNITY IN EQUATEUR--The Chinese traditional medical mission in Mbandaka rang in the new year, February 20, with festivities. According to Chinese tradition, the new year is celebrated February 20, not January 1 as elsewhere in the world, and is considered the spring holiday. The Chinese community was granted 4 days off for the occasion and organized popular celebrations. The Mbandaka Chinese community, which gets along perfectly with the urban population it serves, showed a very interesting film entitled "The Challenge" in conjunction with the festivities. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Feb 85 p 9] 9825

CSO: 3419/292

ZIMBABWE

PARTY YOUTH OFFICIAL WARNS OF PSEUDO MEMBERS

MB131251 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for youth, Comrade Ernest Kadungure, has urged the party's youth to flush out pseudo party members who have infiltrated the ruling party to tarnish its image through acts of violence and discipline.

Speaking at the opening of a 2-day meeting of youth executives in Harare today, Comrade Kadungure said recent events in Beit Bridge, where a party member was killed by a youth who had jointed the party from ZAPU 3 weeks ago, proves that an enemy within is more dangerous than an enemy without. He said the youth must not coerce people to join ZANU-PF because such members are a security risk. He said the youth wing (?should sponsor) a discipline code which among other things demands that its members should be loyal to the party, government, and its organs, and that they should respect labor and increase political consciousness through study.

Appealing to the private sector to employ youth who have just graduated from training centers, Comrade Kadungure also urged the youth to join cooperatives in order to reduce unemployment. He said so far 13 cooperatives had been established and will offer jobs to about 500 youth.

CSO: 3400/997

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CHINESE DOCTORS ARRIVE--Two of the 10 Chinese doctors who are to work in the new Chitungwiza General Hospital have already arrived in the country. A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy said the two will be joined by others as soon as the agreement signed between the two governments is finalized with the Ministry of Health. Among the doctors still to come is an acupuncturist.  
[Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85 MB]

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